ON THE

POLITICAL RELATIONS

EXISTING BETWEEN

The British Government

AND

Native States and Chiefs subject to the Government

OF THE

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

AS THEY STOOD IN 1840.

REVISED AND CONTINUED TO 1843,

With a Map of the Cis-Sutlej Protected Sikh States,

AND

AN APPENDIX,

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

BY

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ON THE

POLITICAL RELATIONS

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AGRA.

BHUDDAWUR.

Maharajah Mohender Singh.

The Rajahs of Bhuddawur had afforded the British Government valuable service during the Mahratta war, by preventing the Mahratta freebooters from crossing the Chumbul, and repelling their predatory incursions. The Chief of Bhuddawur evinced his loyalty to the British Government at a time when its power had scarcely been established in the Western Provinces, and on the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson, he afforded good assistance to Lord Lake's Division. That Nobleman rewarded these services by the grant to the Rajah in Altumgha, of the Pergunnah of Attair, which however has since been resumed,

and the Chief of Bhuddawur now holds in acknowledgment of past services, only 30 villages, free of rent, in the District of Agra, supposed to yield a revenue of Rupees 50,000 per annum, besides an Annual Sayer compensation of Rupees 2,000. The Revenue Authorities are prohibited from interfering with this Jagheer.

Maharajah Mohender Surneth Singh died in 1840, and was succeeded by his near relative the present Rajah Mohender Singh, a minor, whom the late Chief had adopted during his life time.

Bulwunt Singh.

Bulwunt Singh (the son of Cheyt Singh, Rajah of Benares, who rebelled against the British Government in 1781, having been excluded from succession by our bestowal of the Raj on another branch of the family,) has a pecuniary allowance of Rupees 2,000 per mensem for life, and resides at Agra under the surveillance of the Magistrate of that District.

On the death of Rajah Ooditnarain Singh in 1835, without issue, Bulwunt Singh advanced his pretensions to the Raj, but they were not recognised.

ALLAHABAD.

Her Highness Baeza Baee.

On the death of Dowlut Rao Scindia without issue, in 1827, his favorite wife, the Baeza Bace, assumed the administration of Gwalior, professedly as Regent, but virtually as Sovereign. She adopted the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindia: and the revolution of 1834, which placed him on the guddee, obliged the Bace to fly the Gwalior territory; and to reside for a time, first at Furruckabad, and afterwards at Allahabad. She receives from the British Government two lacs of Rupees per annum, as a commutation grant for the Pergunnahs Shergurh and Kosee, in the Zillah of Muttra. Vide Appendix No. 1.

The Baee though at first averse, had afterwards signified her willingness to receive from the Gwalior Durbar the provision of four lacs of Rupees per annum, offered to her by that Government in 1836, on condition of her relinquishing all pretensions to sovereignty in that State, and living in retirement at some distant place. This change in her sentiments was casually communicated to the Gwalior Government by the Resident; but the Durbar affected to consider Her Highness as not really desirous of accepting its bounty, while possessing, as she seemed to do, a splendid independence.

The sum of Rupees 36,93,550 on account of a loan obtained from the Gwalior State, during the administration of the Baeza Baee, paid off by the British Government, and which was in deposit in the Benares Treasury, having come into the Bace's possession

under the decision of the Agent at Benares, upheld by the Government of India; the Gwalior Durbar expressed its readiness to allow the Baee four lacs a year, so soon as the above stated sum shall have been expended, calculating its expenditure at the rate of the proposed stipend.

Our protection to the Baee during her residence at Allahabad, was extended to her on condition of not making the British territories the scene of intrigues for disturbing the peace and tranquility of the Gwalior State.

Our policy was to reconcile the Baee to a retired life; to prevent her residing at any place that might offer advantages to her partisans and adherents to foment disturbances in the Gwalior territory; to prevent her raising troops in our Provinces, and not to permit her to have many armed followers while a refugee. She was at liberty to enter the Gwalior territory, and make her own terms with that Government, if she preferred to go unattended by armed followers.

Since the above was written, the Baeza Baee has proceeded to the Dukhin, and has taken up her residence in the District of Nassick.

Her Highness, as a Sovereign Princess, is held exempt in her own person from the operation of British laws, and she possesses within the limits of her own house and lands, the ordinary powers of jurisdiction over her servants, and over those who have voluntarily placed themselves in a state of subjection to her in all matters in which they alone

are concerned. The Baee's jurisdiction does not extend to any case in which British subjects or other persons residing out of Her Highness's authority, may be parties interested. Nor has she the power within her own limits to inflict capital punishment, mutilation, or any other grievous punishment.

The Civil Courts are prohibited from interfering in disputes between the servants or dependents of the Baee, residing under her authority, unless both parties apply for the Court's decision of their differences. But the exercise of authority by Her Highness has not been declared by a Legislative Enactment.

BAREILLY.

Nuwab Saeed Mahomed Khan, Nuwab of Rampoor.

This is the only Native Chief at present in Bareilly.

"The grant of the Jagheer in the year 1794, originated in the terms of capitulation conceded to the troops of Rampoor then in arms against the allied forces of the Nuwab Vuzier and the Honorable Company." Vide Appendix No. 2.

Agra Proceedings, 18th July, 1835, No. 8.

The Jagheer is estimated to yield ten lacs of Rupees per annum. The Supreme Government ruled on the 29th of June 1835, that the British Government had no right to resume it, and further, that the lands held by this Chieftain, free of rent, within the British Provinces, are not resumable.

The late Nuwab Ahmed Ally Khan died in 1840, the right of succession of his only daughter, (then of about 14 years of age,) was fully considered and

deliberately rejected with reference to the nature of the grant, and Saeed Mahomed Khan, the next heir, was placed on the musnud by the British Agent. The only stipulation made with him upon the occasion of his investiture was, that he would administer his government rightly and provide for the inferior Rohilla Chieftains, in whose favor, as a tribe or body, the Jagheer was originally granted.

Dhokul Singh, the Minister of the late Nuwab, and certain of his dependents and followers were murdered during the disturbance which took place on the death of Ahmed Ally Khan, but the British Government did not interfere authoritatively in the matter, and left it entirely to the new Chief to punish the perpetrators of the foul act and to redress the sufferers. The present Nuwab released such of the adherents of Dhokul Singh as had been confined, and provided for the families of those who had fallen with their master.

Nuwab Saeed Mahomed has evinced a laudable desire for promoting useful and beneficial objects within his Jagheer. One of his first acts was to abolish Customs and Town Duties, with the exception of such imported merchandize as are subjected to duty by the British Government. The Nuwab has also organized and disciplined a force of 600 men composed of the inhabitants of his Jagheer. This corps is commanded by a Hindoostannee Officer, but is inspected half yearly by a British Officer. The Rohilla Horse is expected to serve in concert with British Troops not only in Rohilkhund, but in the North Western Provinces generally, whenever their services may be required. The aid of experienced men was afforded from the 1st Local Horse for the

purpose of teaching the drill, but with the understanding that the Volunteers from the Local Horse for service in the Rampoor Corps, would possess no claim to pensions from the Honorable Company. A couple of Galloper Guns were presented to the Nuwab, and are attached to this Corps of Cavalry.

The Nuwab has invested in the Public Loan the accumulated treasure of his predecessor, and has made the interest payable to certain parties, their heirs and successors, under a Deed of Trust executed in favor of the Senior Member of the Council of India, the Advocate General, and the Accountant General for the time being.

PENSIONS.

Family of Nuwab Moheeooddeen Khan, *alias* Bumboo Khan.

Nuwab Moheeooddeen Khan, alias Bumboo Khan, of Nujeebabad, son of Zabita Khan, a Rohilla Chief, had a pension for life of 5,000 Rupees per mensem, granted to him for his services during the early Mahratta campaigns, when he came over to the British Government from the Punjab with a body of Irregular Horse and Infantry. This pension was in lieu of the Jagheer of Hurreeanah, which had been assigned to him in 1805; but which he voluntarily relinquished, owing to his inability to restrain the turbulency of the ryots.

Bumboo Khan died on the 3d of October, 1834, when his pension lapsed, but in consideration of the rank of the family, the liberal provision made for

Bumboo Khan, and the hardship of a sudden change from affluence to abject poverty, an allowance of 1,000 Rupees per-mensem was granted in the following proportion:

Agra Proceedings, 3d October, 1838. No. 15.

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,,	Mohummud Julalooddeen Khan, ditto,	364
,,	Destitute females of Bumboo Khan's Household, ...	272
	Rupees.....:	1,000

These stipends are to lapse on the death of the incumbents, and a small sum out of the last mentioned item has already reverted to Government.

The grant is purely charitable; and the two sons of Bumboo Khan have been warned to economise, with a view to provide for their own children.

Descendants of Hafiz Ruhmut Khan.

Hafiz Ruhmut Khan is stated, in a biography written by a member of his family, to have been selected by Ally Mohummud Khan, the Chief of Rohilkhund, as his successor; but that Ruhmut Khan was content to be Regent, and to manage the territory for a minor son of his benefactor. He was of the Bhuraitch tribe, and owed his rise to the sword.

This noted Rohilla Chief fell in the first Rohilla War, in a battle fought near the Rubul Nullah, on the 3d April 1774, in which Colonel Champion commanded our forces. His family was carried into

captivity, but subsequently released and provided for by the Court of Lucknow, with an annual stipend, according to the biography above alluded to, of 65,000 Rupees, but according to a distribution statement recorded on the proceedings of our Government of the 5th July 1811, of Rupees 43,424.

There is nothing on record to shew the connexion of this family with the British Government, but I suppose their stipend fell under the sixth article of the Lucknow Treaty of 1798. Vide Appendix No. 3.

Subsequent to our obtaining territory in lieu of the Lucknow Subsidy, the Honorable the Court of Directors, in consideration of the rank of Hafiz Ruhmut Khan's family, and the inadequacy of the pensionary support that had been assigned to them by the Lucknow Government, sanctioned an augmentation to the extent of Rupees 30,513; and the aggregate amount, Rupees 73,937, was divided into 82 shares among the ten branches of the family, as shewn below:

	Male Issue.		Number of Shares.	Amount. Rs. As. P.	Augmentation how distributed. Rs. As. P.
Eradutoollah Khan, dead, ...	13	entitled to	14	12623 5 4	743 5 4
Mohubbut Khan do.,	18	... „ ...	19	17131 10 8	5251 10 8
Mohummud Yar Khan, living,.....	8	... „ ...	9	8115 0 0	4515 0 0
Zoolfiqar Khan, dead,	10	... „ ...	11	9918 5 4	2106 5 4
Alla Yar Khan, living,.....	6	... „ ...	7	6311 10 8	2507 10 8
Azimutoolla Khan, dead, ...	2	... „ ...	3	2705 0 0	2705 0 0
Hoormut Khan, living,.....	3	... „ ...	4	3606 10 8	3606 10 8
Omer Khan, do., ...	6	... „ ...	7	6311 10 8	3507 10 8
Mustujab Khan, do.,	5	... „ ...	6	5410 0 0	3766 0 0
Mohumud Abbur Khan, do., ...	1	... „ ...	2	1803 5 4	1803 5 4
	72		82 Reserved fraction	0 5 4	Fraction 0 5 4
				73937 0 0	30513 0 0

The allowance is hereditary; but this family have so considerably increased in number, that minute subdivisions of the stipends of each branch, and the constant squabbles of the descendants, continue to the present period, to give much trouble to Government.

The pensions of this family have been, at subsequent periods, variously distributed. The Shurra, in the absence of definite family customs, was considered by Government the best rule for distribution, and according to it subdivisions of the pensions of some of the branches were made. In others, the division was by mutual agreement, and again in others, a double share had been allotted to the head of the branch: but as the existence of this last principle as a family rule, could not be satisfactorily established by those who were most interested for its maintenance, the system has been discontinued, and the Government have ruled that, although the distribution according to Shurra would in all probability be generally observed, still it reserved to itself the most full power to regulate at pleasure the distribution of its own bounty, whenever circumstances rendered another mode expedient.

Agra Proceedings, 22d March 1837, Nos. 8 to 11.

This family also possesses some rent-free lands, which though held under invalid tenure, are to be continued to them: these lands however are liable to be sold in satisfaction of Decrees of Court.

Vide Government Orders of 1st May, 1812.

BENARES.

Dehlie Royal Family, residing at Benares.

These are stipendiaries to the extent of 11,000 Rupees per mensem, and the stipends are paid by the British Government under the 6th Article of the Lucknow Treaty of 1798. Vide Appendix No. 3.

Hitherto our Government has not resumed any portion of these allowances on lapses, but the Court of Directors in their despatch No. 6 of 1840, dated the 11th February, consider these stipends to be resumable on proper grounds.

After the death of Khorum Bukht, the last male representative of the family, his senior widow, Zeb Jehan Begum, was recognised as head of the family, the management of its affairs was intrusted to her, and the stipends distributed through her. This became a source of jealousy to the junior widow, Syud Oonissa Begum,—each had some of the junior members of the family to side with her, party spirit ran high, and the Government were troubled with constant complaints and representations; but since the abolition of the "reeasut" in 1837, and the direct payment of the stipends to the incumbents respectively, less annoyance has been given. Zeb Jehan Begum died on the 24th of January 1843.

These stipendiaries cannot quit Benares without permission.

Rajah Isreepershad Narain Sing Bahadoor, Rajah of Benares.

This Raj was founded by Munsaram, the Zemeendar of Mouza Gungapore. He died in 1740, and was succeeded by Bulwunt Singh, who continued in possession for 30 years, and on his death in 1770 was succeeded by his son, Cheyt Singh. All three were tributaries to the Nuwab Vizier, who in 1775 made over the Districts of Benares, &c., in perpetuity to the East India Company. Cheyt Singh was confirmed in his Zemeendarree, but in 1781 desiring to be considered an independent Prince, instead of what he really was, a Lessee, he rebelled against the British Government, was defeated, took refuge with Scindia, and died at Gwalior in 1810.

Cheyt Singh's rebellion induced us to set aside the succession of his lineal descendants, and to place on the Guddee a collateral branch of the family, viz. Mohiputnarain, his sister's son, (a minor) his father being appointed Manager of the Zemeendarree. In 1794 the Rajah relinquished the administration of his Estate to the British Government, retaining his authority over certain Patrimonial lands. The surplus receipts, (or Revenue collected in excess of the fixed Jumma of the Zemeendarree,) are paid to the Rajah.

Vide Appendix No. 4.

Rajah Mohiputnarain died on the 12th of September 1795, and was succeeded by his son Ooditnarain Singh, who having no issue, adopted as his heir, his nephew Isreepershad Narain Sing, who, accordingly on the death of Ooditnarain in 1835, succeeded to the Raj.

The family domains of the Rajah (Bhudoee, Kera Mungrore, and part of Pergunnah Kuswar or Gungapore) had been so grossly mismanaged, that it led to the Enactment of Regulation VII. of 1828, and the appointment of a British Officer to manage the property, the expences of whose administration were borne by the Estate. This arrangement ceased in 1843 by the abolition of the Office of Superintendent, and by the transfer of his duties to the Collectors and Judges, within whose limits the domains are situated.

The only political relation in which this Chief stands to the British Government, is "recognition" by the Paramount Power. His engagements to us belong to the Revenue Department.

Vide Regulation XV. of 1795.

Ex-Rajah of Coorg.

This deposed Chief is under the surveillance of Major Carpenter. He was sent to Benares from Madras in 1835.

The bonâ fide expenses of himself and followers, and the charge for keeping him under surveillance, are borne by the Coorg State. The maximum expenditure sanctioned is Rupees 46,986 per annum.

Agra Proceedings, 1st February, 1837, No. 1.

Koour Doorjun Saul.

This usurper of Bhurtpoor, who was deposed in 1826, in consequence of his opposition to the rightful

heir, Bulwunt Singh, (his nephew,) whose succession had been recognised by the British Government, is under the surveillance of the Magistrate at Benares. He receives a personal allowance of Rupees 500 per mensem, and is permitted to visit Mirzapore and Bindachul under Police surveillance. His mother and son have also a monthly allowance of 500 Rupees for their support.

BITHOOR.

His Highness Bajee Rao, Ex-Paishwa.

The treachery and want of faith of this once powerful head of the Mahratta Nation, towards the British Government, which afforded him refuge and replaced him on the musnud of Poona in 1803, now belong to History. Bajee Rao was defeated at the battle of Khirkee in 1818, when he formally renounced the sovereignty of his dominions, to which, however, the British had acquired a right by conquest. He was permitted to take up his residence in the Town of Bithoor, on the Ganges, in the District of Cawnpore, under the surveillance of Major Manson. He has a Jagheer in Bithoor, within which he possesses and exercises independent authority under the provisions of Regulation I. of 1832. He is in the receipt of an allowance of eight lacs of Rupees per annum, guaranteed to him for life. He is reputed very rich, has no issue, but has adopted a child, which adoption has not been recognised by the British Government in consequence of his being a stipendiary for life.

BUNDELKHUND.

Independent of Rao Benaik Rao of Tiroha, and Nuwab Zoolficar Ally of Banda, (both stipendiaries,) the Bundelkhund Province contains ten principal Native States and several petty Jagheers.

For the acquisition of Bundelkhund, vide Appendix No. 5.

With the principal Boondela States we have treaties, both offensive and defensive; "they have relinquished political relations with one another, and with all other States;" some of them are tributary, but all acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, though independent Rulers in their respective territory; they are bound to us by treaty to perform military service whenever called upon; but these obligations of military service have been virtually nugatory, from the utter unfitness of their troops to act with our disciplined armies: and now that a foundation has been laid, by raising the Bundelkhund Legion, it is intended to release the States of their obligation for military service, provided they can be induced to contribute willingly towards strengthening the Legion, and making it a "General Service Corps" throughout the Province.

It is remarkable that since the British accession, most of the Bundelkhund Chiefs who have died, have left no issue, and their States have descended to either adopted children, or collateral heirs.

Female succession would appear to be barred by the usages of the country, and on the question of right of adoption being mooted in 1837, it was ruled by Sir Charles Metcalfe, that, on failure of heirs male of the body, "those who are sovereign princes in their own

Agra Proceedings, 28th October, 1837, No. 21.

right and of the Hindoo religion, have by Hindoo law, a right to adopt to the exclusion of collateral heirs, or of the supposed reversionary right of the Paramount Power." But admitting this right, such is the supremacy we have attained over these States, that our recognition is necessary to render valid every adoption, and to secure the adopted Chieftain the respect and obedience of the people.

Although the question may be considered to have been disposed of on general principles, still as the right of adoption, or succession, must be expected to vary in individual cases, the British Government has to pronounce a decision on the receipt of a detailed report in each instance.

With these prefatory remarks, I shall proceed to note each State separately in alphabetical order, shewing our relations with them severally, their obligations to us, as well as their resources, military strength, &c.

ADJYGURH.

Maharajah Madho Singh Bahadoor.

This is one of the States held under Sunnud* from us. At the period of our obtaining possession of Bundelkhund, this Principality of right belonged to Rajah Bukht Sing, grandson of Maharajah Juggut Raj, but the greater portion of it had been wrested from him by Luchmun Sing Dowa.

* Dated 8th June, 1807.

Vide Appendix No. 6.

Bukht Singh having offered fealty to us, obtained originally a money allowance of Rupees 36,000 per annum, which in 1807 was commuted to a grant of Adjygurh to himself and children. The Estate of this Chief comprizes the Pergunnah of Kotra and certain Mehals in Pergunnah Puwoye. Subsequently, in 1812, we succeeded in recovering that portion of the principality which had been possessed by Luchmun Singh Dowa, and granted the entire State to Rajah Bukht Singh in hereditary tenure, subject to a tributary payment of Sreenuggur Rupees 7,750 per annum.

Putteh, dated 21st June, 1809.

Bukht Singh died on the 21st of June 1837, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, Maharajah Madho Singh Bahadoor, who is now about 29 years of age, and has no issue.

The area of this principality is estimated at 340 square miles, and in 1832 it was stated to contain 608 villages and a population of 45,000 souls. The name of the capital is Nyarher.

The revenue of Adjygurh was stated in 1832 to be three lacs; but five years after it was estimated at Rupees 1,75,000 per annum. The State maintains a force of 150 horse and 500 foot.

This Chief is not entitled to salutes.

BIJAWUR.

Rajah Luchmun Singh.

This State is also held under Sunnud from us in hereditary tenure. The original founder of this prin-

cipality was Maharajah Chuttur Sal. He was succeeded by Maharajah Juggut Raj, and he again by Dewan Beer Singh Deo, who had three sons: 1st, Dewan Dhokul Singh, who died childless during his father's life time; 2d, Kesree Singh, who succeeded his father in the Raj; and 3d, Dewan Khooman Singh, still living.

Vide Appendix No. 7.

Rajah Kesree Singh had also three sons: 1st, Rutten Singh, who succeeded his father. Our Sunnud in his favor is dated the 27th of March 1811. 2d, Dewan Khet Singh; and 3d, Dewan Sutterjeet Singh—both living.

On the death of Rajah Rutten Singh in 1833, without issue, his widow adopted the Rajah's nephew, Luchmun Singh, son of Dewan Khet Singh, who waived his claim to succession in favor of his son.

Luchmun Singh, the present Chief, is 23 years of age, and has no issue. He is not entitled to salutes.

Bijawur, comprized in the Pergunnahs of Kutdoh and Puwoye, was supposed in 1832, to contain 920 square miles and 344 villages, with a population of 90,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of four lacs per annum. The revenue was estimated in 1837 at Rs. 3,50,000. This State pays no tribute, but maintains a force of 200 horse and 800 foot.

Dewan Khooman Sing, grand uncle to the present Chief, claims an independent Jagheer of 19 Villages in this Raj. Our Government not wishing to interfere unnecessarily with the internal affairs of the principality, was reluctant to entertain the claim but under the orders of the Court of Directors an enquiry into it is now pending.

CHURKAREE.

Rajah Rutten Singh.

This State is also held under Sunnuds from us. Our grants were in favor of Rajah Bikrmajeet Bijye Bahadoor, his heirs and successors. Vide Appendix No. 8.

Dated 2d September 1804 and 27th March 1811.

Bikrmajeet died in 1834, and was succeeded by his illegitimate grandson, the present Rajah Ruttun Singh, whose succession was recognised by us in 1822, at the request of his grandfather, to the prejudice of collateral heirs.

Rajah Rutten Singh is about 31 years of age, and has no issue.

Dewan Khet Singh claimed this principality, but though his claim was good, having recognised the succession of Rutten Singh, our Government could not entertain his pretensions. He has a pecuniary allowance of 1,000 Rupees per mensem, and in 1842 the Raj of Jeitpore was bestowed on him.

Churkaree is stated to comprise 880 square miles, and to contain 259 Villages, with a population of 81,000 souls. The estimated revenue is 4,00,000. The State pays a tribute of Sreenuggur Rupees 9,484-10-0, and maintains 300 horse and 1,000 foot.

The Rajah of Churkaree is not entitled to salutes.

CHUTTERPOOR.

RAJAH PURTAP SINGH.

Vide Appendix No. 9.

On our acquiring Bundelkhund, we found Soonee Sah in possession of this State; he resigned it, and became our feudatory. The Sunnud in his favor is dated the 19th of March 1806.

In 1808 we granted the State in hereditary tenure to Koour Purtap Singh, son of Soonee Sah, agreeable to the wish of the latter.

Soonee Sah died on the 4th May, 1816, leaving five children. Rajah Purtap Singh provided for his four younger brothers by the grant of Jagheers for life, and we renewed our grant to him in January 1817.

The names of the brothers were Himmut Singh, Pirthee Singh, Hindooput and Bukht Singh. The first three are defunct, and their Jagheers have reverted to the State. The Jagheer of Bukht Singh was subsequently commuted for a money allowance, in consequence of his inability to manage it.

Rajah Purtap Singh is now about 61 years of age, and has no issue.

Chutturpoor is said to contain 1,240 square miles, and 354 villages, in the Pergunnahs of Lowree and Khuttolah, with a population of 1,20,000 souls. The revenue was stated in 1832 to amount to four lacs; in 1837, however, it was estimated at 2,50,000. The State maintains 200 horse and 1,000 foot. It pays no tribute.

This Chief is not entitled to salutes.

DUTTEEAH.

Maharajah Beejye Bahadoor.

I cannot do better than to state our relations with this principality in the words of Colonel Sutherland.

"The Chief of this principality came under the authority of the British Government through the cessions in Bundelkhund, negotiated with the Peishwa in the treaty of Bassein. A treaty was subsequently negotiated with Dutteeah, and is dated the 15th March, 1804. The Rao Rajah submits to the arbitration of the British Government in matters of dispute with his neighbors, promises to join the British Forces with his Troops, and to act in subordinate co-operation. The ancient territories of his house are guaranteed, also protection against foreign aggression. By the treaty of Poona of 13th June 1817, the Peishwa ceded to the British Government certain lands belonging to his Vinchorekur Jagheerdar. These were through a treaty dated the 31st July 1818, transferred to the Dutteeah Rajah in reward for the zeal, fidelity and attachment which he had uniformly manifested to the British Government since the date of his former treaty. The Vakeel of the former Jagheerdar received an assignment of ten thousand Rupees per annum on those lands."

Vide pages 142-43, of "Sutherland's Sketches."

Vide Appendix No. 10.

Our treaty was concluded with Rao Rajah Pareechut, who died on the 13th of August 1839, without issue. He adopted in 1832 a foundling for his successor, which adoption was recognised by us. The

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boy was once supposed to be an illegitimate son of the Rajah; but the late Rajah's statement of his being a foundling, picked up by a British Officer while passing through the territory, and made over to the Commandant of the fortress of Nudeegaon, is generally believed.

This boy, with the title and name of Maharajah Beejye Bahadoor, succeeded to the principality in 1839. He is now about 17 years old and rather dull for his age; but the country is ably administered by an intelligent minister.

On the occasion of his obtaining a Khilaat of investiture from the Governor General in January, 1840, it was proposed to this minor Rajah "that he should be released from the condition of the treaty by which he is bound to hold his forces disposable at the requisition of the British Government, upon a contribution being made by him to the support of some increase to the Bundelkhund Legion."

Agra Proceedings, 24th February, 1840. No. 14.

A junior member of the Dutteeah family holds the Jagheer of Beronee. Dewan Muddun Singh first claimed that independent Jagheer; but on our declining to interfere, and on the demise, almost immediately after of Rao Rajah Pareechut, he advanced his claim to the Raj as next of kin and remonstrated against the succession of the late Rajah's adopted son. Muddun Singh subsequently advocated the admission of the rights of Runjeet Singh to succeed to the Raj as superior to his own. But the succession of the adopted son having been recognised by us as apparently agreeable to the people, we did not on the

principle of "non-interference," entertain his pretensions.

Dewan Muddun Singh afterwards complained of his Jagheer being considered a component part of the Duttecah Raj, and of the interference of the authorities of that State with his possessions. He evinced a desire to resist such interference by force of arms, but was restrained by the British Agent.

The hereditary right of succession and the right of adoption by the reigning Chief to the exclusion of collateral heirs, have both been allowed unquestioned in the Dutteeah State. Muddun Singh, however, is the undoubted rightful heir, and with reference to his abilities to rule, had he succeeded to the Raj, the best results might have been anticipated.

Dutteeah is said to contain 850 square miles and 380 villages, with a population of 1,20,000 souls. The revenue was estimated in 1832 at 12,00,000 and in 1837 at 10,00,000. The State pays no tribute, but maintains 1,000 horse and 4,000 foot.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

JALOUN.

Lapsed to the British Government in 1840.

This principality belonged to a Mahratta family that emigrated from the Dukhin. The original ruler was Gobind Pundit,—he was succeeded by Gungadhur Pundit, and he again by Nana Gobind Rao, whom we found in possession. By our treaties of 1806 and 1817 we guaranteed to this Chief, his heirs

Vide Appendix No. II.

and successors, the territory of Jaloun as hereditary property.

Nana Gobind Rao died on the 28th October, 1822, and was succeeded by his son Baba Bala Rao Gobind, then a minor, the country being administered to by Naroo Bhuskur, the late Chief's Minister.

Baba Bala Rao Gobind died on the 13th of January, 1832, without issue, his widow, then about 13 or 14 years of age, adopted as successor to the Raj, her brother, aged six years, and named Rao Gobind Rao. We recognised this adoption, because it was agreeable to the people. The widow of the late Chief undertook, in capacity of Regent, to manage the country during the minority of her brother, but, by the opposition of the former Minister, who had put forward a relative of his own as having been adopted by the late Chief, added to the mismanagement of the Baee's Officers, the country was almost ruined. The Baee of Jaloun died at Banda on the 20th of March 1840. Her annual stipend of 50,000 Rupees lapsed to the Jaloun Government, but her private fortune and personal property were adjudged to belong to the young Chief, Gobind Rao.

In 1832, the territory of Jaloun, which comprises 1,480 square miles, was said to contain 518 villages, with a population of 1,80,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15,00,000. The State then maintained 2,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry.

The following is an extract from the Governor General's Minute of the 30th January 1840, showing the state of Jaloun before we took charge of it.

Agra Proceedings, 24th February, 1840. No. 14.

"Its Rajah, at eleven years of age, was under the tutelage of his sister and her minister. In the course of nine or ten years the lands had been most profusely alienated, debts to the amount of more than thirty lacs had been contracted, extensive Districts had been mortgaged as security for them; there was neither order nor security in the territory, every village was exposed to the attacks of plunderers; cultivation was deserted, and a country which had been fruitful and prosperous, was day to day becoming desolate."

To rescue this principality from utter ruin, we assumed the management of it in 1838. Lieutenant Doolan, with the designation of Superintendent, was placed in charge, subject to the control of the Agent in Bundelkhund. The territory was divided into four divisions, the Police and Revenue duties of each being intrusted to a subordinate uncovenanted Assistant Superintendent; and this system, first introduced in Jaloun, has worked well.

The Bundelkhund Legion, consisting of 1,000 Infantry, 600 Cavalry and two Guns, was raised at the joint expense of this and the Jhansi State, then also under our management. The Detachment for Jaloun was stationed at Orai, and its cost was estimated at Rupees two lacs per annum.

The expenses of the young Chief's establishment and management of the State, including the pay of the European Superintendent, amounted to about three and a half lacs more. The State also met an additional charge of 15,000 Rupees per annum for Mr. Fraser, (Agent in Bundelkhund) and his Establishment.

The revenue amounted in 1839 to seven and half lacs of Rupees. Subsequent to our management there was a gradual improvement, and the British Government had every reason to hope that this principality would be restored to its Chief on his attaining majority, free from debt, but Gobind Rao died in 1840 and the territory lapsed to us. The only surviving members of the family are the natural father of the late Rao Gobind Rao, and a grand daughter of Nana Gobind Rao named Taee Baee, who at the time of the young Chief's death was in the enjoyment of a pensionary provision from the revenues of the State of Rupees 500 per mensem.

The personal property of the Chieftain (valued at about two lacs of Rupees,) was made over to Taee Baee on condition of her satisfying the creditors of Rao Gobind Rao. His debts were estimated at from 25 to 30,000 Rupees, but in the event of any unexpected difficulty in their adjustment, the British Agent had authority to dispose of so much of the personal property as would satisfy those claims.

A house in the Town of Jaloun and another in Humeerpore were assigned to Taee Baee, and her allowance of 500 Rupees a month was raised to 1,000, and a stipend for life of 500 Rupees per mensem with a house at Banda for a residence, were granted to the natural father of the late Chief, and the claims of the old dependents of the family were liberally adjusted.

The debts due by the Jaloun State amounted to upwards of nine lacs of Rupees, which are to be paid off by instalments by a ratable distribution of the surplus revenues amongst the several creditors.

The income of the Jaloun Territory was estimated in 1843-44 at Rupees 12,04,000, and the charges at Rupees 10,57,000, leaving a surplus of only Rupees 1,47,000, but our Government may calculate on a reduction of the expenditure, when it is enabled to subject the several items to a rigid check.

JHANSI.

Gungadhur Rao.

This State was formed by the Mahrattas in 1745, by partitioning the Oorcha principality, and is still held by the same Mahratta Brahmin family which originally had been its ruler.

Jhansi was under the Peishwa a Soobahdaree, the last adult tenant of which was Sheo Rao Bhao, whose grandson Ramchund Rao, a boy, 8 years old, succeeded to the territory on the Bhao's death in 1815. Ramchund Rao was unacknowledged by the British Government pending his confirmation in the Soobahdaree by the Peishwa. In 1817, however, when the Peishwa's lands in Bundelkhund were transferred to Government, a treaty was made with Rao Ramchund Rao in favor of himself, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. By this act Jhansi became, instead of a Soobahdaree, an independent State. Vide Appendix No. 12.

Our first treaty with Jhansi is dated 6th of February, 1804. It was a treaty of defensive alliance concluded with Sheo Rao Bhao as a tributary of the Peishwa. Sheo Rao Bhao by his first wife had an D

only son named Krishna Rao, who dying during his father's life time, he nominated by testament his grandson Ramchund Rao as his successor, who, accordingly, on the death of Sheo Rao Bhao in 1815, was declared by the people, Chief of the territory.

Sheo Rao Bhao left two sons by a second marriage, named Rughoonath Rao and Gungadhur Rao. Our second treaty with this State is dated the 17th of November 1817, it was concluded with Rao Ramchund Rao, and by it we guaranteed the territory to him in perpetuity and protection from foreign aggression, subject to the payment of a tribute of Rupees 74,000 per annum, Jhansi currency.

Putteh, dated 21st January, 1825.

Rao Ramchund Rao obtained the title of Rajah from our Government in 1832. He died without issue on the 20th of August 1835, when no less than four different parties claimed to succeed to this principality.

1st. Krishna Rao, a nephew of the late Rajah, on the ground of alleged adoption.

2d. Narain Bhao, a descendant of a different branch of the family, on the ground of adoption by the late Rajah's widow.

3d. Gungadhur Rao, as uncle to the late Rajah.

4th. Rughoonath Rao, as uncle and next of kin to the late Chief.

We recognised the title of Rao Rughoonath Rao to succeed, under the presumption that he was able to establish his authority, and that his right would be acknowledged by disinterested parties at Jhansi. He died on the 27th of April, 1838, without legitimate issue, and during his short lived reign had to contend

with much opposition which he was ill fitted to repel. This opposition was principally owing to his being a leper, which in the opinion of the other claimants, disqualified him to rule.

On his death we had again to decide on the pretensions of four claimants.

1st. Krishna Rao, whose claim was supported by Sookhoo Baee, the mother of Rao Ramchund Rao.

2d. Ullee Bahadoor, an illegitimate son of the late Chief.

3d. The widow of the late Rajah; and

4th. Gungadhur Rao.

The first claim had already been disallowed in 1835, and the 2d and 3d were deemed inadmissible. The pretensions of Gungadhur Rao, as brother and next of kin to the late Chief, were well founded, and would have been at once admitted but for his alleged imbecility. It was proposed to grant him a pecuniary provision and to attach the territory to the British possessions. Sookhoo Baee (the advocate for Krishna Rao's succession) however, supported by her Minister Naroo Gopaul, opposed our intentions. She thwarted the Agent's proceedings, and obliged us to make a military demonstration ere she vacated the Fort of Jhansi. Having established our authority in this principality we in our capacity of "Suzerain" after due enquiry, admitted the right of Gungadhur Rao to succeed. But with regard to Gungadhur Rao's ascertained incompetency to manage the State, especially at a time when he would have no common difficulties to contend with, it was deemed necessary to bring the country under British management.

Captain Ross was appointed Agent with a salary of 1,600 Rupees per mensem, subject to the control of the Agent in Bundelkhund, and the country was administered through native agency in order that there might be as little change as possible in the former system.

This territory situated on the west of the Dussan, once yielded so much as eighteen lacs per annum. The revenue had fallen off in 1832 to twelve lacs, when the following statistical particulars were ascertained:

Area,.....	2,922 square miles.
Villages, ...	956
Population, ...	2,86,000 souls.

The State at that time maintained a force of 3,000 infantry and 700 cavalry.

Gross mismanagement had reduced the income in 1838 to three lacs; it rose under our management in the following year to seven and half lacs, and a progressive increase was calculated upon.

This State bore equally with Jaloun the expenses of the Bundelkhund Legion, and of Mr. Fraser's pay and establishment; for the former to the extent of two lacs, and for the latter Rupees fifteen thousand per annum.

Such of the members of the family as had claims to support upon the principality, were pensioned.

Gungadhur Rao, the present Chief, is about 43 years of age and has no issue. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Since the above was written, the administration of the State of Jhansi has been transferred to Gungadhur

Rao. The transfer took place in January 1843, on the following conditions, viz.

1st. In lieu of the annual payment of two lacs of Rupees hitherto made out of the revenues of this principality for meeting one half the cost of maintaining the Bundelkhund Legion, Gungadhur Rao ceded to the British Government the following territory yielding a revenue of Jhansi Rupees 2,55,891, equivalent to Company's Rupees ..... 2,27,458; viz.

Dubooa and Talgaon, ...	1,46,060
Gurwae, ...	18,130
Erich, ...	7,148
Sirsa Gudosa, ...	10,402
Ponch Pahargaon, ...	12,354
Bumunooa, ...	14,443
Bagera, ...	19,021
Ghurota, ...	28,333
Jhansi Rs.	2,55,891
Equivalent to Company's Rs.....	2,27,458

The ceded lands being in the vicinity of Jaloun, were attached to, and are now managed by the Superintendent of that District.

2dly. Gungadhur Rao guaranteed the fulfilment on his part with the landholders, of all the engagements of the existing quinquennial settlement concluded by our Officers, and agreed to submit all references arising out of this subject, to the decision of the Agent in Bundelkhund, or any Officer who may be appointed by the Government for the purpose.

The settlement of the Jhansi principality was effected for five years in Sumbut 1897, A. D. 1840-41,

at a progressive jumma, and the income of the Chief for the three remaining years of that settlement, deducting the revenue of the lands ceded for the maintenance of the Legion, will be as follow:

	1842-43.	1843-44.	1844-45.
Land Revenue, ...	4,25,718...	4,46,362...	4,69,091
Quit rents of the feudatories,.....	42,679...	42,679...	42,679
Customs, ...	80,000...	80,000...	80,000
Total Jhansi Rs.	5,48,397...	5,69,041...	5,91,770

3rdly. The prisoners confined at the time of restoration of the principality, in the Jhansi Jail, under a Judicial sentence of imprisonment, are not to be released until the period of their respective sentences expires, or till the special sanction of our Government be obtained.

4thly. All public creditors of the State, whose claims had been admitted in concert with the British Agent, are to be punctually paid by instalments, and all pensions guaranteed by us to dependents of the Jhansi State, and to relatives of the Jhansi family, are to be regularly paid; those who receive grants of lands, payments from the Treasury, or assignments upon the Customs, for services to be performed, are to enjoy the same only on condition of performing the duties for which they have been assigned, and the Chief is to be sole judge in these cases.

5thly. Whenever the Chief wishes to dispense with the services of any Officer who has served under our administration of the State, and shall have served faithfully for a period of three years, he shall on

discharging him, bestow on the Officer a donation of six months' salary, and for his house a sum equal to 3-5ths of the cost of building, provided such Officer is not transferred to employment under our Government; in case of such transfer, the Officer is to have only compensation for his house without the donation.

6thly. The Chief is under stipulation to pay to the British Government in liquidation of a debt of between three and four lacs due by him, the sum of 50,000 Rupees a year, till the whole debt is cleared.

7thly. The British Government has agreed that generally one-half of the Bundelkhund Legion, or a force equal to one-half of that Legion, shall be stationed within the Jhansi Territories, for the protection of that State, but, with the clear understanding, that as all success in Military operations frequently depends upon the sudden concentration of force, and a District may often be better defended by a position beyond its frontier, or by movements in the field than by any fixed position within its own limits, it must rest entirely with the Officer in Command of the Legion, and with his superiors, what stations the Legion shall occupy, and what movements it shall make. Whenever any difference of opinion shall arise between the Chief and the Officer commanding the Legion as to the expediency or propriety of employing it on any proposed service, it is to be submitted for the decision of the British Agent in Bundelkhund.

8thly. Gungadhur Rao has agreed to assign to the British Government, a tract of land sufficient for the purposes of a military cantonment, either near the Town of Mowranipore between the Betwah and Dussun Rivers, or in any other place that may be deemed

more eligible for a cantonment, for a force of such strength as our Government may think necessary to station there: the Officer commanding such force is not to interfere with the duties of the Aumils and other Civil functionaries of the Jhansi State. All the usual supplies for the troops are to be furnished by the Local Civil functionaries at the current prices of the day whenever they may be called upon to furnish them, and no coolies are to be pressed or cultivators to be molested.

OORCHA OR TEHREE.

Maharajah Soojan Singh.

This principality is known by both names. Oorcha is the capital. It ranks first amongst the Bundelkhund States not with reference to its extent or resources, but because it is the only State in that province that was not held in subjection to the Peishwa. Out of this principality the Mahrattas formed the Jhansi State, and this partition very likely saved it from the supremacy of the Poonah ruler. We found Maharajah Bikrmajeet Mohunder in independent possession, and our treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was negotiated with him on the 23d of December, 1812.

Vide Appendix No. 13.

Tehree or Oorcha was estimated in 1832 to contain 2,160 square miles, 640 villages, with a population of 1,92,000 souls, yielding a revenue of 10,00,000 Rupees, and maintaining a force of 1,200 cavalry and

4,000 infantry. The revenue would seem to have fallen off, as in 1837, it was supposed not to exceed six lacs. The Oorcha Rajah pays through us to the Jhansi Chief Rupees 3,000 per annum as quit rent for the Jagheer of Terhowlee.

Maharajah Bikrmajeet Mohunder died in 1834, and his only son Koour Dhurrumpaul having died during his life time, the former was succeeded by his brother, Tej Singh, as next of kin, who died on the 30th of March 1842.

Maharajah Mohunder Tej Singh Bahadoor adopted in 1837 his nephew (brother's son) Soojan Singh; but pending the consideration of the general question of succession to Chieftainships in Bundelkhund, Soojan Singh's adoption was not recognised the exercise however by the late Rajah of Oorcha of the right to adopt a successor, was unquestionable, and the adoption had taken place in strict conformity with Hindoo Law. Soojan Singh continued to reside uninterruptedly with the deceased Rajah's family, and was regarded as his heir; besides immediately before his death, the Rajah formally installed Soojan Singh on the Guddee, and virtually abdicated in his favor.

On the death of the late Rajah Mohunder Tej Singh, there were two parties in Oorcha. One supporting his nomination, and the other declaring Tej Singh to have obtained the Raj fraudulently, and therefore supporting the right of the widow of Koour Dhurrumpaul (the son of the former Rajah Bikrmajeet Mohunder) to nominate a successor. But the late Maharajah Mohunder Tej Singh having been recognised as the legitimate Chief, the question as to his right could not be permitted to be re-opened, and as

the adoption by him of Soojan Singh had not been objected to by the neighboring Chiefs, who had known the circumstance for a period of five years, the succession of Koour Soojan Singh to the Raj was recognised by the British Government under the impression that the adoption had been made in conformity with the custom of the Oorcha State, and in accordance with the general wish.

But the party supporting the pretensions of the widow of Koour Dhurrumpaul gained the ascendancy. The Ranee of Dhurrumpaul was joined by her mother-in-law, the Ranee of Maharajah Bikrmajeet, and even the widow of Tej Singh (Ranee Doolaree) evinced a disposition to make common cause with them. The Ranees however unanimously assented to the succession of Soojan Singh, but the reins of Government in capacity of Regent were assumed by the Ranee of Dhurrumpaul and her party. On this occasion there was a considerable gathering of the clans, but without any disposition on the part of the assembled armed force to outrage or plunder, the supposition nevertheless that the peace of the neighboring Districts might be disturbed by the course of policy adopted by the Ranees, induced our Government to warn them of the consequences, and to require the parties, if they should fail to adjust their differences amicably, to submit them to the British Government, as the Paramount authority.

The late Maharajah Mohunder Tej Singh had incurred the marked displeasure of the British Government for covertly aiding and abetting the Jagheerdar of Chirgaon in his rebellion; and there was reason to suppose that the insurgents were also countenanced

by the Ranee of Dhurrumpaul when she came into power,—although the several Thakoors who assembled in 1842 at Tehree, seemed peaceably disposed, the assembly of so large a force was too tempting an opportunity to be neglected by the turbulent and disaffected, and various border towns and villages in the British Provinces were plundered, and these petty aggressions and outrages were not entirely put down until a military demonstration was made by our Government.

The Rajah of Oorcha is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

PUNNAH.

Maharajah Hurbunse Rae.

We found this State in the possession of Rajah Kishore Singh, the principal descendant of Rajah Chutter Saul, and our Sunnud, as usual, was granted in favor of Kishore Sing, his heirs and successors. Vide Appendix No. 14.

Kishore Singh, from intemperate and extravagant habits, as well as from a violent disposition, almost ruined his territory, and obliged us to interfere authoritatively on several occasions. In 1823, he intrusted the management of his territory to Koour Purtab Singh, of Chutterpore, for four years, and this mutual engagement between those Chiefs was guaranteed by us. But before the expiration of that period, Kishore Singh's continual misconduct and commission of murder, led to his banishment from Punnah, and to the appointment of his son, Hurbunse Rae, as Regent.

Rajah Kishore Singh died on the 24th September, 1834, and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, Maharajah Hurbunse Rae, who is about 30 years of age, and has no issue. He is not entitled to salutes.

Punnah in 1832 was stated to comprise 688 square miles, and to contain 1,062 Villages, with a population of 67,500 souls, and to yield a revenue of eight lacs. But the income was supposed in 1837 to be only one half of the above amount. The State pays a tribute of 10,000 Sreenugger Rupees, and maintains a force of 200 horse and 700 infantry.

Under a Putteh and Qubooleut, dated respectively the 20th June 1809 and 31st October 1835.

SUMTHUR.

Raja Hindooput.

This small principality on the west of the Dussun is ruled by a Goojur family.

Our treaty of alliance was concluded with Maharajah Runjeet Singh, his heirs and successors, and is dated 12th November, 1817. He died on the 11th of July, 1827.

Vide Appendix No. 15.

Maharajah Runjeet Sing having no issue till within six months of his demise, had contemplated the adoption of his second nephew. The Junior Ranee, however, becoming *enceinte*, presented the Rajah with a son in January, 1827.

The Rajah died suddenly, and it was suspected that he had been poisoned by the Minister, who, owing to the Rajah's intemperate habits, exercised great autho-

rity. The Rajah's known intention in favor of his nephew, the prospect of a long minority, and the suspicions attached to the Minister, led to disturbances, and we had to interfere with the internal affairs of this principality.

The infant son of the Rajah was generally recognised as his successor, and he was placed on the guddee, and named Rajah Hindooput. His mother was appointed Regent. Hindooput is now about 16 years old. The Chiefs of Sumthur have always received a salute of 11 guns.

Sumthur is stated to comprise 175 square miles, and was supposed in 1832 to contain 72 Villages, with a population of 28,000 souls. The revenue was then estimated at five lacs, and in 1837 at 4,50,000. This State maintains a disproportionate force, viz. 300 horse and 2,000 infantry.

The four following are independent Jagheers or petty Chieftainships in Bundelkhund.

No. 1.—BAONEE.

Nawab Mohumud Hossain Khan.

This Jagheer is estimated to comprise an area of 127 square miles, to contain 52 villages, with a population of 18,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of one lac of Rupees per annum: it was originally granted by the Peishwa to Nawab Emadool Moolk Ghazeeooddeen Khan, at one time Vizier of Alumgheer II.

Agra Proceedings, 30th January, 1840. Nos. 13 to 17.

On our obtaining the supremacy of Bundelkhund, we found Nawab Nusseerooddowlah in possession, and recognised the Peishwa's grant. On the Nawab's death in 1815, the Jagheer was continued to his son Nawab Ameerool Moolk, who died on the 18th of October, 1838, and the succession of his only son Mohumud Hossain Khan has been allowed. He is about 28 years of age.

This Chief resides at Calpee, and is stated to maintain 21 horse and 200 foot.

No. 2.—BERONDA.

Rajah Surrubjeet Singh.

This petty Chieftainship is possessed by a family of the Rajbunsee caste, and totally unconnected with the Chieftains of the province. How the family obtained the Raj is not ascertainable, and the succession does not seem to have descended in a direct line. On both Rajah Pirtheeput, and his brother Ulbale Singh, being killed in battle about 1790-91, and on the former having no issue, Mohun Singh, the second son of Ulbale Singh, succeeded, and his succession was acknowledged by his elder brother.

On our obtaining supremacy in the province of Bundelkhund, we found Rajah Mohun Singh in possession, and confirmed his right by the grant of a Sunnud in perpetuity dated 24th June, 1807, subject to the usual condition of fealty to us.

Vide Appendix No. 16.

Rajah Mohun Singh died on the 4th of January, 1827, without issue; and agreeably to a testamen-

tary bequest of his, we recognised the succession of the present Rajah Surrubjeet Singh, who is third nephew to Mohun Singh, in supercession of his two elder brothers, who acquiesced in the succession.

Rajah Surrubjeet Singh is about 45 years of age. His territory is estimated to yield 45,000 Rupees. It comprises 275 square miles and contains 75 villages, with a population of 24,000 souls, and maintains a force of 30 horse and 300 foot. He is not entitled to salutes.

No. 3.—JEITPORE.

Rajah Khet Singh.

Jeitpore is situated on the east of the Dussun, and is held by a descendant of Rajah Chuttursaul. Our Sunnud was granted in favor of Rajah Kesree Singh, (whom we found in possession,) his heirs and successors, subject to the usual condition of subordination, and is dated the 20th of September, 1812. On his death the Chieftainship descended to his son, the deposed Rajah Pareechut, who is about 35 years of age; he has no issue, is a notoriously bad character, and is irretrievably in debt.

This Chief aided the Ghurgaon insurgents, who plundered several towns and villages in 1842 in Rath and Punwaree, Zillah Humeerpore. He has ever since continued to commit depredations, and is at present a fugitive. Pareechut was deposed in 1842, and Dewan Khet Singh, the claimant of the Raj of

Churkaree, was elected to this Chieftaincy, on the broad principle of his being a descendant of Chuttursaul, the founder of the Boondela States.

Jeitpore comprises 165 square miles, and is stated to contain 150 villages, with a population of 16,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 60,000. It maintains a force of 60 horse and 300 foot. The Chieftain of Jeitpore is not entitled to salutes.

No. 4.—SUREHLAH.

Rajah Hindooput.

This petty Chieftainship is stated to comprise 35 square miles, and to contain only 11 villages, with a population of 4,500 souls. Its revenue is estimated at Rupees 45,000 per annum, and it maintains a force of 15 horse and 150 foot.

Rajah Anroodh Singh, the late Chief, died on the 26th March, 1842, leaving a legitimate son by name Hindooput, about 25 years old. His elder brother, Jowahir Singh, having died unmarried in 1838, the succession of Hindooput was recognised on condition of his taking upon himself all his late father's obligations, and continuing the allowances granted by him to the different members of his family.

Fort William. Proceedings. 13th July 1822. Nos. 33 to 35.

The late Rajah paid through the British Government to his brother Dewan Boodh Singh Rupees 2,000 per annum, as a pensionary support, which is continued by the present Chief.

The following five Jagheers in Bundelkhund are designated the Husht Bhya Jagheers. "They are so called from the circumstance of their common ancestor Dewan Rae Singh, second son of Rajah Oodeit Singh of Oorcha, who held the Raj from the year 1749 to* 1794 Sumbut, having divided his patrimony (the Jagheer of Burragaon,) among his eight sons, from whom the present holders are descended."

Fort William. Proceedings, 24th February 1821. No. 38.

1693 to 1738, *A. D.

The formation by the Mahrattas in 1745 of the State of Jhansi, by partitioning the Oorcha Raj, led in 1821, to claims to supremacy over these Jagheers, by both Jhansi and Oorcha; we however decided on making the Jagheerdars directly dependent on ourselves, and the tenure of their Estates was declared to be hereditary. The right of Jhansi to a tributary payment was admitted, and Oorcha was to be regarded by the Jagheerdars, as their nominal head.

Fort William. Proceedings, 7th July 1821. No. 34.

No. 1.—BIJNA.

Dewan Khundee Rao and Dewan Beejye Bahadoor.

Granted to Dewan Soorjun Sing and Dewan Beejye Bahadoor. This Jagheer originally comprised 15 villages, nine of which were taken possession of by the State of Jhansi; and the Jagheerdars were induced, in 1821, to relinquish their claim to these

Vide Appendix, No. 17.

villages in lieu of tribute, which was calculated at Rupees 2,500. The area is stated at 27 square miles, containing six villages, with a population of 2,800 souls, and yielding a revenue of 15,000 Rupees. Dewan Soorjun Singh died on the 13th of March, 1839, and has been succeeded by his son Khundee Rao. The Jagheerdars maintain 250 infantry and 7 horse.

No. 2.—CHURGAON.

Confiscated by the British Government in 1841.

Vide Appendix No. 17.

The Estate of Churgaon was stated in 1832 to comprise 25 square miles, and to contain ten villages, with a population of 3,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of 25,000 Rupees. It was held by Rao Bahadoor Bukht Singh, subject to a money payment of Rupees 7,500 to Jhansi. The late Jagheerdar has a son, an imbecile, and in character quite the reverse of his father. The Estate maintained 400 infantry and 10 horse. This Jagheerdar owed the undisturbed possession of his entire Jagheer, up to the period of his coming under British supremacy, to the existence of a friendly feeling between himself and the ruler of Jhansi. He held from our Government under an Istimrar tenure, the Talooqa of Ramnuggur, on a quit rent of Jhansi Rupees 10,000 per annum, and paid through us to Jaloun, a quit rent of Ballashahee Rupees 6,500 for lands held from that State.

Fort William. Proceedings, 25th January 1823. Nos. 72 to 77.

Bukht Singh became contumacious in 1840-41. His subjects and followers committed many depredations, and when remonstrated with, he assumed a tone of defiance, and placed himself in a position of defence. Military operations against him were thus rendered necessary; his fortress, though stoutly defended, was speedily taken and dismantled—he himself fled, but in 1842, fell in a predatory excursion, when he was overtaken by British troops at Punwaree.

Rao Bahadoor Bukht Singh was secretly supported in his rebellion by the Rajahs of Oorcha and Dutteeah. The British Government confiscated this Jagheer in 1841. It has since been transferred to Jaloun, and is managed by the Superintendent of that District. Churgaon now yields a revenue of from 40 to 50,000 Rupees, and is only encumbered with an annual payment to the Jhansi State of Rupees 7,500.

In consequence of the atrocious conduct of the late Jagheerdar, our Government made no provision for his son and family.

No. 3.—DHOORWYE.

Dewan Boodh Singh, Dewan Sutturjeet Singh and Dewan Heera Loll.

Held by Dewan Boodh Singh, Dewan Sutturjeet Singh, and Dewan Heera Loll. This Jagheer originally comprised 12 villages, four of which had been

Vide Appendix No. 17.

resumed by Jhansi; and the Jagheerdars were induced in 1821 to relinquish their claim to these villages in lieu of tribute, which was calculated at Rupees 3,501. Dhoorwye now comprises 18 square miles, contains eight villages, with a population of 8,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 15,000 Rupees. It maintains 8 horse and 230 foot. Dewan Boodh Singh is about 45 years of age, and has issue.

No. 4.—PUHAREE.

Isseree Singh Banka.

Vide Appendix No. 17.

This Jagheer originally comprised five villages and was held in joint-tenure by Dewan Bahadoor Singh and Isseree Singh Banka—four villages were taken possession of by the Chief of Jhansi, and Isseree Singh, the joint Jagheerdar, was induced in 1821 to relinquish his claim to these Villages in lieu of a tributary payment, to the extent of Rupees 1,042. Puharee, a single village, comprising four square miles, containing eight hundred souls, and yielding a revenue of 800 Rupees, is now held by Isseree Singh Banka, who is stated to be 35 years of age, and to have no issue. This Jagheerdar maintains 50 infantry.

No. 5.—TOHREE FUTTEHPOOR.

Koour Hurpurshaud.

Held by Koour Hurpurshaud. It comprises 36 square miles, contains 14 villages, with a population of 6,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 50,000 Rupees. The Jagheerdar is about 25 years old, and has no issue. He maintains 25 horse and 350 foot. This Jagheer was made subject to a tributary payment of 2,650 Rupees, conditionally, on the relinquishment, by Jhansi, of the Village Kesirpoora, resumed by that State. The Jagheerdar is liable to make good the value of property plundered within his Jagheer. A case of highway robbery occurred in 1841, and the sufferers were reimbursed by Koour Hurpurshaud.

Vide Appendix No. 17.

Callinger Chowbeys.

On obtaining supremacy in Bundelkhund, we left the fortress of Callinger and the Jagheer attached to it, in the possession of the then commandant of that fort, Chowbey Dureao Singh, confirming the grant of a Jagheer to him and his brethren, (descendants of Chowbey Ram Kishen), on condition of allegiance and fidelity to us—but in this they subsequently failed, and we found it necessary to eject them from a fortress, which could not with safety to the country be left in their possession.

Vide Appendix No. 18.

Our military operations against this celebrated stronghold proved unsuccessful; but we obtained the

cession of the fortress through negotiation, and on the grant of a Jagheer in a different part of the country of equal value to that attached to the fort. We also relinquished the Diamond Mines possessed by Dureao Singh and his brethren.

Experience having satisfied our Government that there was no unanimity among the several branches of this family, it was deemed expedient to provide separately for the different members, and the undermentioned eight distinct Jagheers were accordingly granted to the Callinger Chowbeys on the 4th of July 1812. The grants are in hereditary tenure, conditional on fidelity and allegiance; but there is a question open to discussion as to the right of surviving Chowbeys to succeed to any of the shares that might lapse from want of heirs. Sir Charles Metcalfe was of opinion, "that the total separation of interests would imply a lapse to the Government in the absence of heirs;" while the Agent in Bundelkhund (Mr. S. Fraser) considering our grants to be in lieu of the hereditary possessions of the Callinger family, contended that on failure of direct heirs, the surviving branches of the family were entitled to succeed in equal proportions to the lapsed share; and it is supposed that on this principle two of the lapses have been disposed of.

Vide Appendix No. 18.

No. 1.—BEHUT.

Rao Kumodh Singh.

This Jagheer originally comprised twelve Villages, but owing to family dissensions it was divided in

Vide Appendix No. 18.

1817 between the Jagheerdar and Thakooraen Dooleea, widow of Bhurtjeo Chowbey.

The original Jagheerdar was Chowbey Nowul Kishore, and this Jagheer has already descended to a third party: the present possessor is Rao Kumodh Sing, son of the second Jagheerdar, whose name cannot be ascertained. Kumodh Singh is about 35 years of age, and has no issue. He maintains 5 horse and 40 foot.

Behut is stated to comprise 15 square miles, to contain 7 villages, with a population of 2,500 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15,000 Rupees per annum.

Agra Proceedings, 6th June, 1838. Nos. 42 and 43.

No. 2.—BHYSONDAH.

Chowbey Teerut Purshaud.

This Jagheer is held by Chowbey Teerut Purshaud, who is about 22 years of age, and has no issue. He is the son of Chowbey Nowul Kishore. The Jagheer is estimated to yield only Rupees 4,000 per annum.

Vide Appendix No. 18.

No. 3.—K A M P T A.

Rao Gopal Loll.

Is possessed by Rao Gopal Loll. It comprises two villages within the area of one square mile, has a

Vide Appendix No. 18.

This Jagheerdar holds Mouzah Lohargaon from us, under an Istumrar tenure, subject to the payment of a revenue of Rupees 1,400 per annum.

population of 300 souls, and yields a revenue of 1,500 Rupees. The Jagheerdar is about 35 years of age, and has no issue.

No. 4.—NYAGAON.

Chowbey Juggunnath.

Vide Appendix No. 18.

Originally granted to Chowbey Chutter Sal, on whose demise the Jagheer descended to his son Chowbey Juggunnath, who is at present in possession. He is about 35 years of age, but has no issue.

Nyagaon is stated to comprise about 30 square miles, containing 15 villages, with a population of 5,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 10,000. The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 100 foot.

No. 5.—PALDEO.

Chowbey Rajah Ram, (minor.)

Vide Appendix No. 18.

This Jagheer was granted to Chowbey Durcao Singh, whom we found in command of the fortress of Callinger. He was succeeded by his son Chowbey Nuthooram, who died on the 1st May, 1840, and has been succeeded by his son Rajah Ram, now about 15 years of age. The Jagheer continues to be managed, on the part of the minor, by Dabee Doss and Khet Singh, who have for many years conducted satisfactorily the affairs of this Estate.

Paldeo yields 10,000 Rupees per annum, comprises 28 square miles and 14 villages, containing 3,500 souls, and the Jagheerdar maintains a force of 100 foot.

No. 6.—POORWAH.

Chowbey Dhungopaul, (minor.)

Originally granted to Phoker Purshaud, from whom it descended to his son Chowbey Luchmee Purshaud, who died on the 7th of June, 1841, leaving an infant son Dhungopaul, about 18 months old. Vide Appendix No. 18.

The succession of Dhungopaul was recognised, and as an arrangement congenial to the wish of the widow of the late Jagheerdar, the management of the Jagheer during the non-age of Dhungopaul, was entrusted to his paternal uncle Bishunpurshaud.

This Jagheer is estimated to comprise an area of 12 square miles, to contain 6 villages, with a population of 1,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 5,000.

No. 7.—PUHRAH.

Chowbey Salikram.

Our grant is in favor of Chowbey Salikram, his heirs and successors in perpetuity. The original grantee, now 70 years of age, is still in possession. Vide Appendix No. 18.

He has a son by name Ram Purshaud. This Jagheer is supposed to yield Rupees 5,000 per annum, to comprise an area of 10 square miles, and to contain 5 villages, with a population of 1,600 souls.

No. 8.—TURAON.

Chowbey Kamptapurshaud.

Vide Appendix No. 18.

The original grantee of this Jagheer was Chowbey Gyapershaud, who died on the 4th of November, 1840, leaving 4 sons, viz.

Kamptapurshaud,
Guneshpurshaud,
Hurpurshaud, and
Nundkishore.

The eldest, (Kamptapurshaud,) who is 30 years of age, succeeded to the Jagheer. He maintains a force of 30 foot.

Turaon comprises twelve square miles and five villages, with 2,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 5,000 Rupees.

MUKREE.

PART OF JAGHEER No. 1.

Thakooraen Doolea.

Vide Appendix No. 18.

This, and its four dependent villages, formed originally part of the Jagheer of Behut. Dissensions

between the joint holders led to a division, and the grant of a separate Sunnud, dated 11th January, 1817, in favor of Thakooraen Dooleea, (widow of Bhurtjeo Chowbey,) her heirs and successors in perpetuity.

Mukree comprises five villages, and an area of about 10 square miles. The population is estimated at 1,600 souls, and the revenue at 5,000 Rupees.

Thakooraen Dooleea died in September, 1836, and having no issue, bequeathed the Jagheer to her nephew Lala Peetumber. The surviving members of the Callinger family claimed the Jagheer, and it was decided that it "must either revert to the family, or the Government; that the widow leaving no heirs, was not competent to bequeath the property to her sister's son."

Agra Proceedings, 21st January, 1837. Nos. 10 to 12.

This is one of the Jagheers supposed to have reverted to the Callinger Chowbeys. The late Jagheerdar maintained a force of 30 foot.

PETTY JAGHEERS.

ALLYPOORA.

Nana Hindooput.

We found Dewan Purtap Singh in possession of this Jagheer, and on condition of fidelity and allegiance to us, confirmed his possession by a grant dated 1st February, 1808, in favor of the Dewan and his descendants in perpetuity.

Vide Appendix No. 19.

The Jagheer in virtue of the above grant subsequently descended to Rao Punchum Singh, son of the original grantee. Punchum Singh died on the 18th of October, 1839, and was succeeded by his son, Rao Dowlut Singh, who held the Jagheer for fourteen months only. He died on the 22d of December, 1840, and has been succeeded by his eldest son, Nana Hindooput. The revenue of the Jagheer is estimated at Rupees 50,000, and the Jagheerdar is stated to maintain a force of 30 horse and 200 foot.

Allypoora is estimated to comprise an area of 85 square miles, and to contain 28 villages, with a population of 9,000 souls.

BEHREE.

Dewan Pheerum Singh.

Vide Appendix No. 20.

Dewan Joogul Purshaud, one of the Chiefs of Bundelkhund, obtained this Jagheer as a reward for his fidelity and allegiance to us. Our grant is in perpetuity dated the 7th of January, 1811, and the present Jagheerdar, Dewan Pheerum Singh, is the son of the original grantee. He is about 33 years of age, and has issue.

Behree comprises 30 square miles, 5 villages, with a population of 2,500 souls, and yields a revenue of Rupees 25,000. The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 15 horse and 45 foot.

GORIHAR.

Rajaram Killadar.

This Jagheer stated to comprise an area of 76 square miles and to contain 19 villages, with a population of 7,500 souls, and yielding a revenue of Rupees 65,000, is held by Rajaram Killadar, who is now about 79 years of age, and has issue. Vide Appendix No. 21.

The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 30 horse and 100 foot.

GURROWLEE.

Dewan Bahadoor Pareechut.

This Jagheer was granted by us to Dewan Bahadoor Gopal Singh in hereditary tenure under date the 24th of February, 1812, and it is now held by his son, Dewan Bahadoor Pareechut, who is 23 years of age, and has issue. Vide Appendix No. 22.

Gurrowlee is stated to comprise 50 square miles, to contain 18 villages, with a population of 5,000 souls, and to yield a revenue of 15,000 Rupees. The Jagheerdar maintains 40 horse and 100 foot.

JIGNEE.

Rao Bhopal Singh.

This Jagheer is at present held by a boy about 13 years old, by name Rao Bhopal Singh, a posthumous son of the late Jagheerdar, and the administration until 1840, was conducted by his mother in concert with the Officers of the Jagheer. But in consequence of disputes between the Ranee and her advisers, the British Government in the above mentioned year, interfered authoritatively, and appointed proper managers, who submit annually for the inspection of the British Agent in Bundelkhund, a statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Jagheer.

Jignee is stated to yield Rupees 10,000 per annum, and is estimated to comprise an area of 27 square miles, and 6 villages, with 2,800 souls.

The Jagheerdar maintains 5 horse and 40 foot.

JUSSO.

Dewan Puhar Singh.

When we acquired supremacy in Bundelkhund, Dewan Moorut Singh was in possession of this Jagheer. We included it in our engagements with the Adjygurh principality; but subsequent enquiries having shown that the Jagheerdar was not a feudatory to that Chieftainship, the Jagheer was separated, and

a Sunnud in perpetuity granted to the Jagheerdar, who was made directly dependent on us.

On the death of Dewan Moorut Singh, the Jagheer descended to his son, Dewan Puhar Singh, who is at present in possession. He is about 35 years of age, and has no issue.

Jusso is estimated to yield Rupees 15,000. It comprises an area of 180 square miles, and contains 79 villages, with a population of 24,000 souls. The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 7 horse and 125 foot.

KHUDDEE.

Pursram Bahadoor.

This Jagheer is held by Pursram Bahadoor, who is about 77 years of age and has issue. Vide Appendix No. 23.

The Jagheer is stated to comprise 22 square miles, to contain 5 villages, with a population of 2,800 souls, and to yield a revenue of Rupees 15,000.

LOGASSEE.

Dewan Sirdar Singh.

Our Sunnud for this Jagheer is dated 9th December, 1808. We found Dewan Dhiraj Singh in occupancy, and confirmed his possession in perpetuity making the Jagheerdar directly dependent upon us. Vide Appendix No. 24.

The Jagheer is now held by Dewan Sirdar Singh, son of the original grantee. He is about 50 years of age, and has issue. It yields a revenue of Rupees 15,000, is stated to comprise an area of 29 square miles, and to contain 11 villages, with a population of 3,500 souls. The Jagheerdar maintains a force of 15 horse and 125 foot.

NYGOWAN.

Koour Juggut Singh.

Vide Appendix No. 25.

This Jagheer is held by Koour Juggut Singh, who is about 40 years of age, and has no issue.

Nygowan comprises 16 square miles, contains 4 villages, with a population of 1,800 souls, and is estimated to yield Rupees 10,000 per annum. The Jagheerdar maintains 7 horse and 40 foot.

STIPENDIARIES.

TIROHA.

Rao Benaik Rao.

A pension of eight lacs of Rupees per annum was settled in 1803, for the lives of Maharaja Imrut Rao, and his son Bapoo Benaik Rao. Vide Appendix No. 26.

Imrut Rao was the son of Rughoonath Rao, or as he was commonly called Raghoba.

Holkar, when endeavoring to effect a revolution of the Mahratta Government, with the view of acquiring the greatest power for himself, professed to put forward Imrut Rao and his son, as the objects for whom he had been seeking the overthrow of the Peishwa, Bajee Rao. But though aware of the insincerity of the last named Chief, the British Government in the faith and in the spirit of its engagements, as well as to prevent a revolution, which threatened to cross its line of policy, caused the restoration of Bajee Rao; this led to the banishment of Imrut Rao and his son, with the princely stipend above noticed.

Seven lacs were assigned as personal allowance to Imrut Rao, and the additional lac was intended for the support of his adherents. Imrut Rao after residing a short time in Benares, selected Tiroha, in Bundelkhund, for his permanent residence. Here Government gave him a Jagheer, which was at the time estimated to yield Rupees 4,691. His residence is generally designated the Camp or Cantonment of Maharajah Imrut Rao, probably from the circum-

stance of his keeping up the semblance of a Cantonment, and maintaining a small force of all arms, equipped similarly to our troops. Within the precincts of the Jagheer, Benaik Rao exercises independent authority in the same manner as his predecessor. Although not entitled by right to such a complimentary honor, he receives as a special mark of favor, a Royal Salute.

Imrut Rao, shortly before his death, relinquished his affairs in favor of his son. He proceeded to Benares, and died there in September, 1824, and was succeeded by his son Benaik Rao, who is now about 53 years old. He has no issue, but has adopted a boy, whom he has named Narain Rao, and in whose favor he solicited the continuance of a portion of his allowance, but the application was refused, Benaik Rao being only a stipendiary for life.

Benaik Rao, on his succession, declined to receive the lac of Rupees intended for his father's adherents, in consequence of several persons, for whom allowances were proposed, never having joined his father. He accordingly draws the personal allowance of seven lacs.

Benaik Rao is second cousin to the Ex-Peishwa.

BANDA.

Nuwab Zoolficar Ally Bahadoor.

Ally Bahadoor, the illegitimate grandson of the Peishwa, governed the province of Bundelkhund as

his father's Viceroy. Ally Bahadoor died in 1802, and his second son, the present Nuwab Zoolficar Ally, was placed on the Musnud, and declared his successor *pro tempore* in consequence of his elder brother, Shumshere Bahadoor, being at the time absent in Poonah.

Subsequently on the arrival of Nuwab Shumshere Bahadoor in Bundelkhund, he was declared his father's successor, and with him the British Agent concluded engagements in 1804, which were formally renewed in 1812, and by which we guaranteed to him in perpetuity, generation after generation, a pension of four lacs of Rupees per annum. Vide Appendix No. 27.

Shumshere Bahadoor died on the 31st of August, 1823, leaving no legitimate issue. He was succeeded by his brother, the present Nuwab Zoolficar Ally, as the next legal heir, in which capacity he had been recognised by a testamentary paper left by his elder brother, and we acknowledged his succession as both just and expedient.

Zoolficar Ally is 43 years of age and has issue. Like his predecessor, he keeps up a Military Force of all arms, which in dress and equipment resemble ours—indeed most of the men are our discharged or resigned Soldiers. The Nuwab's residence in Banda is commonly known as the Nuwab of Banda's Cantonment; and His Highness, though not guaranteed by any legal enactment, enjoys the privilege of having his residence, immediate family and blood relations, exempt from the jurisdiction of our Courts.

The Nuwab holds certain lands, free of rent, in the District of Humeerpore, the tenure of which is not to be enquired into by the revenue authorities.

He formerly received a salute of 15 guns, but in future he is to receive 11, the same as the Chiefs of Dutteeah, Jhansi, Oorcha and Sumthur.

Family of Anoop Geer Himmut Bahadoor.

Himmut Bahadoor, the head of the Goshain family of Bundelkhund, and whose proper name was Anoop Geer, was instrumental in the conquest of Bundelkhund by Ally Bahadoor, for his grandfather the Peishwa. Ally Bahadoor became the governor of the province, while Himmut Bahadoor, as his friend and co-adjutor, and possessing at the time the greatest military power and influence, seized on territory yielding about 20 lacs per annum.

When by the treaty of Bassein Bundelkhund came into our possession, we entered into arrangements with Himmut Bahadoor, and without actually guaranteeing, did hold out an expectation of the permanent continuance of his lands in Jaidad for the support of a body of cavalry, but on the death of Himmut Bahadoor in 1804, our right to resume the lands was not questioned by the family, and we rewarded them for quietly resigning their possessions in 1806, in the following manner.

Vide Appen-

To Himmut Bahadoor's son, Nerinder Geer, we assigned the Jagheer of Secundra in Cawnpore. The capital is named Rusdhan, and the Jagheer was estimated to yield about a lac and quarter per annum.

Nerinder Geer died in January, 1840, and the lands have been resumed by the Revenue Officers;

but the question as to whether the Jagheer is liable or not to resumption, has not yet been considered and determined on, in the Political Department.

To Rajah Oomrao Geer, brother to Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, a pension of Rupees 1,000 per mensem was granted in perpetuity on the 25th of August, 1807.

On the death of Oomrao Geer on the 12th of January, 1809, his pension of 1,000 Rupees was divided as follows:

1.	To his son Rajah Hansraj Geer,.....	400
2.	Ditto Koonwur Jeewun Geer, ...	400
3.	To Shetab Koonwur, mother of Rajah Delawur Jung and Koonwur Raj Geer,	50
4.	To Ranee Kumlo, mother of Ootum Geer,	50
5.	To Bebee Mitteh, mother of Gunga Buksh,	50
6.	To Chumpa Koonwur, mother of Hansraj Geer,.....	50
	Rs.....	1,000

The allowances assigned to Nos. 1 and 2 were in perpetuity, and accordingly on the death of No. 1, (Rajah Hansraj Geer,) on the 7th of May, 1822, the allowance was continued to his son Rajah Gujraj Geer, who is stated to have no heir.

No. 2, Koonwur Jeewun Geer, died on the 17th of October, 1814, and was succeeded by his son Koonwur Doorga Geer, who died on the 24th December, 1840, and the stipend is now continued to his legitimate son Khooshal Geer, who is about 19 years of age.

The pensions assigned to Nos. 3 to 6 were for life, and with exception to the 50 Rupees of Chumpa

Koonwur, who is still alive (aged about 76 years,) the other three stipends amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 150 per mensem, have reverted to the Government.

On the 27th of May, 1806, an allowance of Gourshahee Rupees 2,000 per mensem was granted to the family of Rajah Oomrao Geer, consisting of five sons, &c., in consideration of their being the nephews, &c. of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor, and the stipend was distributed as follows:

1. To Rajah Delawur Jung, son of Oomrao Geer, ...	573	9	0
2. To Rajah Juggut Bahadoor ditto,	173	2	0
3. To Koour Raj Geer, ditto, ...	403	11	0
4. To Koour Ootum Geer, ditto,.....	651	12	6
5. To Koour Gunga Buksh, ditto, ...	131	13	6
6. To Hameerpooree, brother to the wife of Koour Raj Geer, son of Oomrao Geer, ...	22	0	0
7. To Pareechutpooree, brother to Humeerpooree,.....	22	0	0
8. To Nonepooree, ditto,.....	22	0	0
Rs.....	2,000	0	0

No. 1. Rajah Delawur Jung died on the 6th of June, 1820, and his pension was continued to his son Rajah Judbuns Geer, who, it would appear, provided for his three illegitimate brothers, by giving them conformably to a private arbitration, a moiety of his stipend.

Judbuns Geer died on the 9th of September, 1836, when his pension of Gourshahee Rupees 573-9, or

Company's Rupees 512-12-8, was equally divided (Rupees 129-12-6) between his four minor sons:

Rajah Kalkapershaud Geer,
Koour Golab Geer,
Koour Dooneaput Geer, and
Koour Nouruttun Geer.

No. 2. Juggut Bahadoor, died on the 30th of October, 1829, when Gourshahee Rupees 57, or Company's Rupees 51-8-10, were continued to his widow Gyan Koour, who is now 66 years of age. The balance was resumed under the Orders of the 5th of March, 1833.

No. 3. Koour Raj Geer, died on the 10th May, 1836, when his pension was equally divided between his three sons:

Koour Kalee Kurpalee Geer,
Koour Mohender Inder Geer, and
Koour Isree Geer,

each receiving Gourshahee Rupees 134-9, or Company's Rupees 121-11-5.

The eldest has legitimate issue; viz. three sons—the others have no children.

No. 4. Koour Ootum Geer, died on the 12th May, 1815, and his pension of Gourshahee Rupees 651-12-6, or Company's Rupees 589-8-8, is continued to his son, Koour Kishore Geer, who has issue, Koour Dabeedial, about 22 years of age.

No. 5. Koour Gunga Buksh, is living and has legitimate issue.

No. 6. Humeerpooree, died on the 7th November, 1829, and his stipend of 22 Rupees was resumed, but a claim for the renewal of the allowance having been preferred by his widow Mussumat Jurao, an allow-

ance of 12 Rupees per mensem was granted to her retrospectively from the date of her husband's death —the arrears being distributed between herself and four daughters.

Nos. 7 and 8. Pareechutpooree and Noneporee, are both alive and have issue.

Koour Kunchun Geer, manager of Rajah Nerinder Geer, (minor son of Rajah Himmut Bahadoor,) obtained from the British Government a pension of Company's Rupees 2,000 per mensem under date the 27th of May, 1806; this pension was never drawn during his life, the grant having become void by his quitting our protection.

Kunchun Geer, died on the 2d of October, 1808, when, in consideration of his past good services, and overlooking his subsequent disaffection, we renewed the grant to his family, and sanctioned the undermentioned divisions of the stipend:

1.	Koour Juggut Geer, Chelah of Kunchun Geer, ...	605
2.	Akila Begum, alias Chehta Begum, concubine of Kunchun Geer, ...	250
3.	Musst. Man Koonwur, mother of No. 1,	20
4.	Koour Kampta Geer, Chelah of Kunchun Geer, ...	325
5.	Koour Madho Geer, ditto, ...	300
6.	Koour Mohender Geer, ditto, ...	300
7.	Koour Mukrund Geer, Chelah of Ram Geer, who was Chelah of Kunchun Geer, ...	200
	Rs.....	2,000

No. 1. Juggut Geer, is living and has legitimate issue, Tej Geer, who is about 16 years of age.

No. 2. Akila, alias Chehta Begum, died on the 12th of January, 1842, when her pension of Rupees 250 reverted to Juggut Geer, who now draws Rupees 855 monthly.

No. 3. Man Koonwur, is alive and is about 71 years old.

No. 4. Kampta Geer, died on the 12th November, 1827, and was succeeded by his son Koour Dabee Geer, who died on the 4th of October, 1832, and the pension is now continued to Koour Iskund Geer; but owing to family dissensions, the stipend has been distributed by the Agent, and a portion retained in deposit for the benefit of Iskund Geer, on his attaining his age.

No. 5. Madho Geer, died on the 22d July, 1827, and his pension of Rupees 300 per mensem lapsed to Government for want of male heirs; but a claim having subsequently been preferred by Tej Koonwur, widow, and Nund Koonwur, his daughter, 150 Rupees per month have been continued to them for their lives, as an act of charity; and in this instance, for the first time, the grant was made in this family as one of favor not of right.

No. 6. Mohender Geer, is living but has no heirs.

No. 7. Mukrund Geer, has legitimate issue, Sispal Geer, about 9 years of age.

Thus it will be seen that out of the allowance of 5,000 Rupees per mensem granted to this family, the sum of Rupees 416-2-0 only, has up to the present period, lapsed to the British Government.

It was ruled by the Government on the 7th of December, 1827, that children by adoption might be excluded from succession to pensions bestowed "Nuslun bad Nuslun" o "Butanun bad Butanun," at least in the Political Department.

This Goshain family in Bundelkhund are an exception to the tribe generally in India, to whom, as ascetics, marriage is prohibited by their sectarian tenets. Goshains are usually succeeded by their Chelahs or disciples; but as this family "marries and intermarries," it has been determined to confine succession to real issue, to disallow the right of adopted children, and to provide for females as a matter of favor.

Agra Proceedings, 26th August, 1837. No. 16. Proceedings, 21st October, 1837. No. 1.

Besides the above stipends, the only other Political pensions payable from the Bundelkhund Agency Treasury, are the following:

Dulput Dowah, ...	100	per month.
Thakoor Doss Dowah, ...	50	,,
Musst. Man Koonwur, ...	4	,,
Musst. Dhurma, ...	4	,,

The two former rendered good service to our Agent, during the rebellion of Luchmun Singh, of Adjygurh.

DELHIE.

King of Delhie and the Royal Family.

Shah Alum, contending unsuccessfully with his powerful Viceroys, who aimed at independent authority, and reduced to a pageant by his Vizier Shuja Ood-Dowla, who held paramount influence in the State, first came over to the British after the battle of Buxar in October, 1764. The Emperor grateful for the services rendered to him by the English East India Company, conferred upon them, on the 12th of August, 1765, the Dewanee of the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and confirmed certain other possessions at that time held by the Hon'ble Company under grants from the Soobehdars of Bengal, the Deccan and the Carnatic.

In the following year, however, Shah Alum, then residing at Allahabad, becoming dissatisfied with the Treaty concluded by the British Government with the Vizier, made overtures to the Mahrattas to be taken under their protection, and he finally joined them in 1771, when he was restored to the throne of Delhie.

The Emperor having thus voluntarily severed his connexion with the British Government, continued a mere cypher in his capital in the hands of the Mahrattas until 1803. In that year the British Army took the field against the Mahrattas, and it being considered of high political importance to secure the person and nominal authority of the Moghul, Lord Wellesley offered the Emperor British protection, and promised adequate provision for the support of His Majesty and family, and for the maintenance of his household.

The battle of Delhie was fought on the 11th of September, 1803, and on the 16th of that month, the released Emperor came under British protection without any specific stipulation, and went through the form of delivering over the territory to our Government—a ceremony quite unnecessary, but which was evidently allowed by Lord Lake out of consideration to the feelings of the fallen monarch, and with the view of gratifying all classes of people in India, who continued to acknowledge his nominal Sovereignty notwithstanding His Majesty's total deprivation of real power, dominion and authority.

The circumstances under which the Emperor and the Royal Family came under the protection of the British Government, imposed no further obligation on it than to relieve them from the embarrassment, distress, and degradation to which they had been subjected under the Mahratta rule. The manner in which the Royal Family was to be relieved was clearly a question of expediency to our Government combined with a due regard to the comfort, the feelings and the prejudices of the Emperor.

It was accordingly determined to retain for His Majesty's benefit all the territories and resources assigned for his support by the Mahrattas, and to grant in addition such pecuniary provision as, together with the revenues of the assigned lands, might afford an honorable maintenance, and enable His Majesty to support the dignity of the Royal Family. The stipend was originally fixed at 60,000 Rupees per mensem, subject to augmentation if the revenues of the assigned territories admitted of it, and His Majesty had in addition an annual present of 70,000

Rupees by instalments of 10,000 Rupees, at each of the seven following festivals, viz.

Mohurrum,
Two Eedes,
Noroze,
Bussunt,
Hooly, and
Rumzaun.

The above provision was not considered sufficient by Shah Alum, who applied in July, 1805, for an augmentation. A compliance with His Majesty's request was promised whenever the then financial exigencies of the State ceased to exist.

Shah Alum died on the 19th of November, 1806, and was succeeded by his late Majesty Akbur Shah, when several changes took place in the distribution of the Royal Stipend which was fixed at Rupees 79,800 per mensem, and the annual presents were commuted for a monthly payment of 6,000 Rupees.

The financial difficulties of the State, consequent on war, having ceased to exist, the British Government, in fulfilment of the promise made in 1805 to Shah Alum, increased in the year 1809, the allowance of the Royal Family from Rupees 79,800 to one lac of Rupees per mensem, which sum was fixed without any reference whatever to the produce of the lands termed the assigned territories, as a permanent arrangement, and as fully sufficient for every purposes of comfort and reasonable state, the late Akbur Shah however continued to represent from time to time to the British Agent at his Court his expectation of a further augmentation, but disappointed in the result of his repeated applications, His Majesty, in 1830,

sent the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy as his Envoy to England. The fruit of this Mission was an addition by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to the Royal Stipend of three lacs a year, in full satisfaction of all claims of every description that the King may be supposed to possess.

His Majesty being considered in his existing stipend to possess abundant means for reasonable expenditure, and sufficient to admit of considerable extravagance, or of amassing wealth, if those who had the control of the Royal purse were so disposed, the British Government, under the discretion given to it by the authorities in England in sanctioning the increase, proposed such a distribution of the additional three lacs as promised to provide adequately for those members of the Royal Family, who are on the receipt of an inferior allowance with reference to their rank and station, and for others who were altogether unprovided for. A portion of the increase was also intended to be appropriated towards the repairs of the Palace and the establishment of a College within its precincts for the education of the Sulateens.

This augmentation, considered unnecessary and an useless waste of the public resources, uncalled for, and ill suited to the state of the public finances, has not yet been issued in consequence of the King disapproving of the proposed distribution, and declining to relinquish all future claims on the British Govérnment. The Hon'ble the Court of Directors in a despatch No. 6 of 1840, dated the 11th February, have notified to the Indian Government that " the " King having refused to accept the augmentation on

" the condition of executing a formal renunciation of " all further claims upon the British Government, " must be considered as having declined the offered " benefit; and that there is no sufficient reason for " granting to the poorer members of the family, that " portion which it was intended to assign to them " out of the additional provision."

Akbur Shah died on the 28th of September, 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present King; who, on ascending the throne, assumed the titles of Aboolmozuffur Suraj Ooddeen Mohumud Bahadoor Shah Badsha-i-Ghazee. His Majesty is now about 70 years of age. He adopted the objections of his father to the acceptance of the additional three lacs per annum, on the conditions prescribed, and is at present contemplating the deputation of an Agent to England to represent his case to the Imperial Parliament.

The Heir Apparent is named Mirza Mohumud Dara Bukht Bahadoor. He receives from the King Rupees 5,000 per mensem, and it was proposed to raise this allowance to 7,000 in the event of His Majesty's acceptance of the augmentation. The best feelings do not exist between the King and the Prince, who is 51 years of age and has issue.

The King's movements are confined to the environs of Delhie: all proposed distant excursions are discouraged, probably owing to the homage His Majesty would, on such occasions desire to exact from British authorities. It has been ruled by the Home Authorities that the Delhie Princes shall not be held entitled to any distinction in tra-

Vide letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 13 of 1834, dated 20th August, para. 18.

velling, and that they should not have permission to leave Delhie, except on the above understanding.

Our Government does not recognise the right of the King of Delhie to confer titles on any Chiefs or Princes dependent upon or in alliance with the British Government, and it has also disallowed the King's proposition for introducing his measures and currency. These are privileges attached to sovereignty, which the British Government now possess: and it is expedient that the powers formerly exercised by the Crowned Head of Hindoostan should gradually be reduced to a scale compatible with the present dependent state of the Tymoor dynasty,—but though reduced even long before British supremacy to a mere cypher in the political world, the King still entertains the most ridiculous notions of his importance. Hence his disinclination to meet the Governor General of India on a footing of equality.

Fort William. Proceedings 20th August, 1832.

Vide Orders of Government of 27th February, 1828.

To evince the reverence and respect, and to maintain the outward forms of Sovereignty to which the Kings of Delhie had been accustomed, the presentation of Nuzzurs to His Majesty, the Queen, and the Heir Apparent, were at first countenanced. In 1822, the Nuzzurs usually presented by the Commander in Chief on occasions of His Excellency's visiting the Imperial City, were discontinued. In 1827, the Nuzzurs to the King, through the Resident on the part of the Head of the British Government, were likewise discontinued. In 1836 the presentation of Nuzzurs by British Officers was confined to the Agent at Delhie, and the Commandant of the Palace

Guards, and limited to the King, Queen, and Heir Apparent. Soon after Nuzzurs to the Queen were prohibited, and in 1843, the practice of presenting Nuzzurs and receiving Khilluts by any British Officer whatsoever, was entirely discontinued. This measure was dictated to the British Government by a regard for its dignity, but that His Majesty may not suffer in his income, a sum of 10,000 Rupees per annum was ordered to be paid to the King in equal monthly proportions in commutation of Nuzzurs.

His Majesty controls the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice within the precincts of the Royal Palace, consulting the British Agent at Delhie in the disposal of all important cases. The ordinary tribunals of the Province have no jurisdiction therein and the Royal Palace in respect to all events that occur, and all persons who reside therein, is regarded as a foreign and independent territory. The residents of the Palace become amenable in their persons to the established Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice on leaving the precincts of the Palace, but from this liability the King and the Heir Apparent are exempt. The sons and brothers of the reigning or any former Kings, are also exempt in their persons from the processes of the Civil, but not from those of the Criminal Court, which are served on them through the British Agent with delicacy and due regard to their station.

Civil suits regarding property lying beyond the precincts of the Palace and otherwise cognizable by the Established Courts, to which the King, the Heir Apparent or other privileged persons may be parties, are instituted or defended by the British Agent on their behalf.

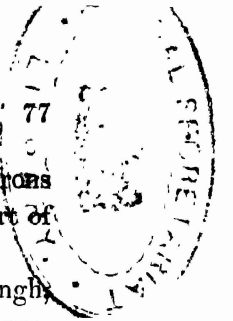
His Majesty and several Members of the Royal Family possess Crown lands besides their stipendiary allowance; these possessions are denominated "Taiool," and are not interfered with.

It was decided on the 1st of February, 1828, that all Jagheer and Taiool lands in the actual possession of the King of Delhie, or the Members of the Royal Family, on that date, were to be continued in perpetuity without reference to the tenure under which they may be held. The reigning King has only a life interest in the Royal domain. His Majesty has not the power to assign away the revenues of these Crown lands beyond the period of his own life, but he is the judge of the effect to be given to the Royal grants made by himself or by his predecessors of any part of such domain. Claims founded on such grants are subject to the decision of His Majesty, and are not cognizable by the ordinary Courts of Justice. All other claims against the grantees or agents of His Majesty are cognizable by the Civil or Criminal Courts, but the processes of such Courts, if the persons be residing within the Palace, are served through the British Agent. These Crown lands are sadly mismanaged and rack-rented by Farmers, and it would prove a blessing to the cultivating classes, if our Government undertook their revenue management.

BULLUBGURH.

Rajah Nahur Singh.

When we took Delhie, Rajah Heerah Singh and Rajah Bahadoor Singh held the Pergunnah of Furreed-



abad, in virtue of the offices of Foujdar of the environs of the Imperial City, and Killehdar of the Fort of Bullubgurh.

Sir David Ochterlony ejected Rajah Heera Singh, and by a Sunnud, dated 12th December, 1804, confirmed Rajah Bahadoor Singh in the possession of Furreedabad and the Fort of Bullubgurh, as also in the office of Foujdar of the environs of Delhie. Thus Furreedabad was considered a grant for the maintenance of a Police Establishment for the environs of Delhie.*

General Lord Lake subsequently, i. e. on the 11th of November, 1805, granted Pergunnah Palee Pakul to Rajah Bahadoor Singh for life, to cover the expense of a Police Establishment to be maintained for the protection of person and property, on the road between Delhie and Pulwul. This Pergunnah, though expressly granted for the life of Bahadoor Singh, was, on the recommendation of the Residents at Delhie, continued successively to Rajahs Narain Sing, Unroodh Singh, Saheb Singh and Ram Singh, and was only resumed in 1827, when the Magistrate of Delhie undertook the charge of the Police of the environs of that City. It does not appear when and how Palee Pakul granted specifically for the Road Police, was substituted for Furreedabad, which was held by this family for the support of the Police of the environs of Delhie. The change, however, was made, and probably owing to the latter being considered the hereditary Estate of the family, the Chieftain was left in possession, chargeable with the care of the Police of the highway from Delhie to Pulwul, which was subsequently commuted to the charge of maintaining the

* Vide Agra Proceedings, 18th April, 1835, No. 4, and Order.

Road Police within the limits of his jurisdiction, viz. from Boorcca-ka-pool to Mouza Phuthalla, between Sikree and Pulwul, on the high Muttra road.

On the death of Rajah Bahadoor Singh, the original grantee, Rajah Narain Singh succeeded to the Estate; he died in July, 1812, and was succeeded by Unroodh Singh, on whose death in 1819 Saheb Singh, his infant son, was declared successor, and Koour Raj Singh, grand uncle to Saheb Singh, was appointed guardian to the child and manager of the territory.

Hitherto the succession was in a direct line, but Saheb Singh dying in tender age in 1825, his uncle Ram Singh, brother to Rajah Unroodh Singh, succeeded to the Chieftainship, and on his death in 1829, was succeeded by his infant son, the present Chief, Rajah Nahur Singh, who was at that time three years of age.

Rance Deo Koonwur, widow of Rajah Unroodh, Singh and mother of Nahur Singh, became Regent, and governed pretty well until incapacitated by age, when the affairs fell into the hands of Ubhi Ram and Pirthee Singh, her Ministers, through whose mismanagement, debts were contracted on account of the Estate.

In 1839, Ubhi Ram was dismissed and, Newul Singh, the maternal uncle of Nahur Singh, having come into power, he ejected Pirthee Singh also, and in conjunction with Rampurshaud, nephew to Deo Koonwur, became the virtual ruler, although all acts continued to be done in the name of Rajah Nahur Singh.

In 1840, Newul Singh becoming absolute, disputes ran high, and disorganization increasing, the British Agent was appealed to, and our interference sought.

Enquiries were instituted through a Special Commissioner deputed to Bullubgurh, and the management of the territory was experimentally intrusted to Koour Madho Singh, a grand nephew of Rajah Bahadoor Singh, the first Chief,—but the plan failed and Pergunnah Furreedabad was taken under direct British management—the young Rajah, however, remonstrated against this arrangement, and as he had attained his majority and urged his competency to manage his own affairs, the territory was restored to him.

Pergunnah Furreedabad is estimated to yield about Rupees 1,60,000 per annum, and the annual disbursements are estimated at Rupees 1,30,000. The debts of the State were ascertained in 1841 to amount to about a lac of Rupees. The Chief maintains a small body of infantry, accoutred and disciplined like our native troops.

Whatever unknown grants the Chief of Bullubgurh may hold from former rulers, he possesses none from the British Government of an hereditary nature, though it appears from the records that it was intended to assign to him the Pergunnah of Furreedabad in perpetuity; this intention however was not carried into effect, because the Agent, who had been called upon to submit a draft of the Sunnud, never did so.

Although the title of this Rajah to be regarded as an independent Chief is questionable, still our never having exercised any control within the territory, either in Civil or Criminal matters, must be held as a tacit admission of his independent right.

Claims were preferred by Koour Madho Singh and Koour Beejye Singh, grand nephews of the original

grantee Rajah Bahadoor Singh, to share in the Bullubgurh Jagheer; but as our grant of the domain was to Bahadoor Singh in sole propriety, and it had descended exclusively to his offspring, none of his six brothers having had any share therein, the claims were deemed inadmissible; but the right of the parties to a provision from the Chief was admitted, and they are now in the receipt of an allowance of 2,000 Rupees per annum, besides a house at Delhie.

DOOJANA.

Nuwab Doondee Khan.

This Jagheer is held by an Affghan family on condition of Military service.

Nuwab Ubdoos Summud Khan was a Rissaldar in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindea, and came over to the British Government during the Mahratta War in 1804; and for the attachment he evinced to us obtained from His Excellency General Lord Lake, the grant of the Tuppa Bohoo Nahur Jul, in the Pergunnah of Dadree, District Delhie, for the lives of his sons Gholam Mohummud Khan and Doondee Khan.

This life grant was dated the 10th of March 1806. On the 4th of May following, the Governor General, Sir G. H. Barlow, altered the grant to perpetuity, and added to it several Estates in the Hurreeanah territory, subject to the condition of fidelity and allegiance to the British Government, and of furnishing 200 horse, on demand, for the public service.

Vide Appendix No. 29.

Ubdoos Summud Khan, however, having failed in his attempts to manage the Jagheer assigned to him in the Hurreeanah territory, voluntarily relinquished it, and on the 25th of June, 1811, obtained in lieu the grant of the villages of Doojana and Mehrana, in the Rohtuck District, and these with Tuppa Bohoo Nahur Jul, originally granted, now comprise the Jagheer of this family.

Ubdoos Summud Khan, as has already been remarked, had two sons, Gholam Mohummud Khan and Doondee Khan, the former died in 1823, during the life time of his father; on whose death in 1825, Doondee Khan, the second son, succeeded to the possessions, and is at present the Jagheerdar.

A claim was advanced to the Jagheer by Ameer Mohummud Khan, son of Gholam Mohummud Khan; but as Doondee Khan's succession was in strict conformity with the tenets of the Mahomedan Law, Ameer Mohummud's pretensions were deemed untenable.

FEROZEPORE AND LOHAROO.

Ameenooddeen Khan and Zeeaooddeen Khan.

Nuwab Ahmud Buksh Khan was in the confidence of the Chief of Ulwur and Macherry. He joined Lord Lake as Vakeel on the part of Rao Rajah Bukhtawur Singh; and in his negotiations gave so much satisfaction to both the Rajah and the General, that on the cession by us of fourteen Per-

gunnahs to the Chief of Ulwur, Buktawur Singh granted the Pergunnah of Loharoo (which had thus become an integral portion of the Ulwur principality,) to Ahmud Buksh Khan in perpetuity; while Lord Lake bestowed upon him the Pergunnah of Ferozepore, &c. in similar tenure, subject to the condition of his furnishing 50 horse whenever called upon, and supporting the relatives and dependents of Mirza Nusseeroolla Beg Khan. This grant was renewed and confirmed by Government on the 4th of May, 1806.

Vide Appendix No. 30.

Ahmud Buksh Khan subsequently played a high political game in Ulwur, and an attempt on his life by the adverse party only induced him to fly that territory. He died in 1827, and was succeeded by his eldest son Shumsooddeen Khan, who was executed at Delhie, in the year 1835, for the murder of Mr. W. Fraser, the Agent at that place.

Ahmud Buksh Khan, during his life time, took a renewed grant from the Ulwur Chief for Pergunnah Loharoo, in the name of his eldest son Shumsooddeen, and caused him to execute a document ceding it to his two younger brothers, Ameenoodden Khan and Zeaooddeen Khan, as an equivalent for their claims on the family property. But after Ahmud Buksh Khan's death, much family dissensions took place, Pergunnah Loharoo was restored to Shumsooddeen in 1833, and these young men had to put their claims into Court. Shumsooddeen Khan's implication, however, in the murder of the late Mr. W. Fraser, his execution and the attachment of his Jagheers, led to these junior members of the family obtaining justice without having to wait the result of the tedious process of a law

suit: conformably with the engagements above alluded to, Loharoo was made over to Ameenooddeen Khan and Zeaooddeen Khan on their withdrawing their suit in Court.

Pergunnah Ferozepore was confiscated. The Rao Rajah of Ulwur claimed the reversion of Loharoo as soon as he was apprised of the seizure of Shumsooddeen's Estate; and on learning that Pergunnah Loharoo had been made over by our Government to the younger sons of Ahmud Buksh Khan, he desired to have Ferozepore in exchange; but as the grants both by his father and himself were in perpetuity, his pretensions were considered undeserving of notice.

FURRUCKNUGGUR.

Nuwab Yacoob Ally Khan.

This independent Chieftainship, comprising a few villages situated in the heart of the Jhujjur Ilaqa, is held by a Beloch family. On our acquiring supremacy in the Delhie territory, we found Mozuffer Khan in possession, and respected his rights in subsequently giving away Jhujjur to the Bhuraitch family. Mozuffer Khan from imbecility and loss of sight having become incapable of administering to the affairs of this Jagheer, his eldest son, Yacoob Ally Khan, was appointed regent by the British Government, and he succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father, which took place at Delhie on the 6th of December, 1842.

The undermentioned three Jagheers are held by the Bhuraitch family, on condition of military service.

JHUJJUR.

Nuwab Fyze Ally Khan.

The grant on the part of the British Government was originally in favor of Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan and his relatives* who had come over to General Lord Lake during the Mahratta war, and obtained from His Excellency this Jagheer, which, on the 4th May, 1806, was assigned in perpetuity to the grantees by the Governor General, Sir G. H. Barlow, on condition of fidelity and the furnishing of 400 horsemen, when demanded by the British Government on occasions of emergency.

Vide Appendix No. 31.

Notwithstanding the above condition, the Nuwab appears to have placed 400 horse at the disposal of the Civil authorities at Delhie,—and the entire Bhuraitch contingent, until very lately, were employed in the ordinary Police and Revenue duties of the territory. This objectionable practice was partly put a stop to by the concentration, at Hansi, of a portion of the Contingent, which was placed under the command of the late Colonel Skinner, with the view of their being maintained in a state of military discipline. The residue still continues to be employed as before.

Mohumud Ismael Khan, brother, vide Bahadoorgurh; Fyze Tulab Khan, brother-in-law, vide Patowdhee; Fyze Mohummud Khan, son.

On the death of Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan, Fyze Mohummud Khan, his son, succeeded to the Jagheer. He died on the 16th of October, 1835, and was succeeded by his son Fyze Ally Khan, the present Chief, to whom the family titles have been continued. He is considered a Chief of the 3d class, and his titles are "Usud ood Dowlah, Moomtaz ool Moolk, Nuwab Fyze Ally Khan Bahadoor, Huzubr Jung." He is about 33 years of age, and has three sons by two wives; the eldest by the first wife is named Abdool Ruhman Khan, and is stated to be 15 years old.

This Jagheer is estimated to yield about six lacs of Rupees per annum, and independent of the 400 horse placed at our disposal, the Nuwab maintains a respectable force in his territory, which is creditably managed.

Hussun Ally Khan, uncle to the present Chief, has a pecuniary allowance from him of Rupees 3,000 per mensem, but he is dissatisfied, and claims a share in the Estate.

BAHADOORGURH.

Nuwab Bahadoor Jung Khan Bahadoor.

This Jagheer was included in the Jhujjur grant, but specifically in favor of Mohummud Ismael Khan, brother to Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan. Vide Appendix No. 31.

Ismael Khan had certain other villages granted to him, and his nephew Fyze Mohummud Khan conjointly, for the maintenance of their respective horse, but the present Chief only possesses the personal

Jagheer of his father. The Jhujjur Nuwab, agreeably to a private arrangement, furnishes the quota (125) of Bhuraitch horse, and retains the territory (Pergunnah Dadur) specially granted for its maintenance.

Vide Fort William, Consultation, 27th June 1828, Nos. 36 to 38.

Mohummud Ismael Khan died when his son, the present Chief, was under age; the territory accordingly was intrusted to his cousin Fyze Mohummud Khan. Bahadoor Jung Khan, on attaining majority, obtained possession of his paternal Estate in January 1823. Subsequently in 1824, the disarrangement of his affairs led to the territory being a second time transferred to Fyze Mohummud Khan for eleven years; but as it appeared that the rights and interests of Bahadoor Jung Khan had not been sufficiently consulted in the above arrangement, it was cancelled by us in 1828, and ever since Bahadoor Jung Khan has been in possession. He is now about 39 years of age; and having no issue, is supposed to entertain the intention of adopting one of the sons of his second cousin Fyze Ally Khan, the Chief of Jhujjur.

Our grant was in favor of Mohummud Ismael Khan and heirs male of his body, "Nuslun bad Nusul." The right of succession, therefore, of the adopted son of Bahadoor Jung Khan (should the adoption take place), will be a matter for consideration.

Bahadoorgurh, situated within 24 miles of Delhie, on the high road to Hansi, Hissar, &c., possesses great commercial advantages, and is a flourishing town. The Chief maintains some state and force, not incompatible with his income, which is estimated

at about a lac and thirty thousand Rupees per annum. Bahadoor Jung Khan has an only brother by name Shere Jung Khan, who has a pensionary allowance from his brother of Rupees 14,000 per annum.

PATOWDHEE.

Mohumud Akbur Ally Khan.

This Jagheer, though included in the Jhujjur grant, was personal to Fyze Tulub Khan, brother-in-law to Nuwab Nijabut Ally Khan. Its revenue is estimated at about fifty thousand Rupees, and like Furrucknuggur it is situated in the heart of the Jhujjur territory. Vide Appendix No. 31.

On the death of Fyze Tulub Khan, his son Mohumud Akbur Ally Khan, the present Chief, succeeded to the Jagheer. He is stated to be about 33 years of age, and had a son born to him in 1839, whose recognition as his successor he was anxious to obtain ; but the application being unprecedented in cases of petty Jagheerdars, was not complied with.

DEYRAH DHOON.

GURHWAL.

Rajah Soodursun Sah Bahadoor.

This is the only Chief under the Deyrah Dhoon Agency : the extent of his territory is about 4,500

square miles, and it is estimated to yield about a lac of Rupees per annum ; the Rajah has fixed his residence at a place called Teeree.

During the first Goorkha invasion, Purdeewun Sah was the Rajah of Gurhwal, he was slain, and his son Soodursun Sah fled with his family to the plains. At the termination of the Goorkha War, waged with the British Government in 1814-15, Soodursun Sah was restored by us to the sovereignty of a portion of the hereditary possessions of his family. The portion of the Gurhwal territory retained by us, is the districts situated to the eastward above the confluence of the river Mundagunnee with Alikanunda, also the Deyrah Dhoon and the Pergunnah of Raeengurh.

Vide Appendix No. 32.

The British Government's grant to Soodursun Sah is a free gift in perpetuity, and dated the 4th March, 1820. By it, undisturbed possession and protection from enemies were guaranteed to him, subject to the undermentioned conditions.

1st. The abolition of the Slave Trade;

2d. The furnishing of Begaurs and supplies for British troops to the extent of the Rajah's ability;

3d. To allow Free Trade; and

4th. The Rajah not to alienate or mortgage any part of his possessions, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

The first condition did not appear to have been strictly attended to, as the subject was urged upon the Rajah in 1835-36. But on the second point the Rajah has more than once evinced a disposition to be of service.

The Rajah's right to the forest lands of Sunkote was admitted in 1837; but with the view of limiting

his jurisdiction to the foot of the hills, a pecuniary allowance was made to him in lieu of manorial dues, arising from the forest produce of that Pergunnah.

The Rajah twice made overtures in 1831 and 1839 to obtain the farm of Sreenuggur, professedly because the place was once his family possessions and seat, but virtually on account of the Hindoo shrines it contains, which, as the Ruler of the place, would attach a degree of sanctity to his name, and tend to his fame being spread far and wide. This, however ostentatious, is a harmless desire, yet, the solicited grant was barred by our recognition of the rights of the occupant landholders,—the Rajah's application was therefore refused in both instances.

FURRUCKABAD.

NUWAB RAEES.

Tujummool Hossein Khan Bahadoor.

Our treaty with the Nuwab of Furruckabad, Imdad Hossein Khan, is dated the 4th of June, 1802. By it the Nuwab ceded to the Hon'ble the East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Furruckabad and its dependencies, in commutation of the tribute of four lacs and a half formerly payable by him to the Nuwab Vizier, and which formed part of the cessions made by the Oudh to the British Government in 1801, and in lieu of an allowance of Rupees 9,000 per mensem settled upon him, his heirs,

Vide Appendix No. 33.

and successors, with a guarantee that the stipend should not be subjected to any diminution from any cause whatsoever. This was the full extent of the pecuniary benefit we contemplated in favor of the Nuwab in our engagements.

We further provided for the relatives, dependents, and servants of the Nuwab, by stipends to the extent of nearly a lac and eighty thousand Rupees per annum. Out of this sum upwards of forty-four thousand were charitable allowances, subject to revision like other revenue pensions under our Regulations; and sixty-eight thousand Rupees were called "zechuq pensions." These are of two classes, with and without condition of service; the former is resumable on lapses or at the pleasure of the Nuwab, the latter is hereditary. Notwithstanding that such could not have been originally intended, lapses of service-stipends have been appropriated to the benefit of the Nuwab. The former class of stipends having been granted with the view of conciliating the Puthan families to the transfer, have been decided not only to be hereditary, but to be liable to division amongst the heirs of the original grantees, according to the Mahomedan Law of Succession.

Vide Reg. II. 1803.

The Nuwab is exempt from the jurisdiction of our Courts, but his connexions and dependents being undefined, complaints against them are in the first instance referred to the Nuwab, and our Courts possess an appellate authority.

The Nuwab is commonly called the "Nuwab Raees," and the titles of the present Nuwab Tujum-

mool Hossein Khan, are Nusseerood Dowlah Moeyzum-ool-Moolk Tujummool Hossein Khan Bahadoor Zuffer Jung Sepah Surdar Zuffer Iktidar.

Nuwab Imdad Hossein Khan died on the 1st of February, 1813, and was succeeded by his son Khadim Hossein Khan, who died at Delhie on the 9th of July, 1823, and his son Tujummool Hossein Khan is the present Nuwab Raees. He is about 22 years of age.

By the 4th Article of the Treaty we guaranteed to Imdad Hossein Khan certain hereditary gardens in the village of Sereyah Neeamutpore, and forfeited houses in Furruckabad, provided there were no legal claimants with respect to the latter; and by the 8th Article we guaranteed the continuance of the rent free lands, Jagheers and pensions established prior to the death of Mozuffer Jung, who was the grandson of Mahomed Khan Bungush, the founder of the Affghan principality of Furruckabad.

There are several petty Jagheers held in perpetuity in the District of Furruckabad,—they cannot be alienated or sold under decrees of Court, but their proceeds during the life time of the incumbents, who may be liable, may be attached without injury to the tenure itself.

LOODIANAH.

ALOO.

Sirdar Nahal Singh.

This domain, like the rest of the Sikh Protected States, is held under our guarantee and protection,

Vide Appendix No. 34.

but the Chief is considered independent within his own jurisdiction. Futteh Singh, the Chief, who first came under our protection, having fled from the Punjab in 1826, his trans-Sutlege possessions were seized by the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, who, however, five years afterwards, granted the same in Jagheer to Futteh Singh's second son by name Amur Singh.

Futteh Singh died on the 21st of October, 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Chief, Nahal Singh.

The possessions of this Chieftain are interspersed among the Protected States, and comprise ten distinct holdings, the principal two of which border on the River Sutlege. In 1832, the Aloo Domain contained 452 and half villages, and yielded a revenue of 3,62,000. In 1842 the income was estimated at four lacs of Rupees, and allowing one Suwar to a revenue of 500 Rupees, (a calculation by which the Ruler of Lahore levies his quota of horse,) this State is capable of furnishing, on emergencies, a force of 800 horse.

BAHAWULPORE.

Nuwab Mohummud Bahawul Khan Bahadoor.

This principality situated on the left bank of the Sutlege extends from the Loodianah territory to the River Indus at the point where the tributary streams of the Punjab disembogue into it, and is at present possessed by Nuwab Mohummud Bahawul Khan

Bahadoor, Ubbassee, son of Nuwab Mohummud Sadiq Khan. The titles of the present Chief are Rookunood Dowlah Nusrut Jung Hafiz ool Moolk Mookhlis ood Dowlah. The term "Ubbas" denotes his native country.

The Nuwab's family consists of six sons. The Heir Apparent named Hajee Khan, is about 22 years of age. Mohummud Khan the 2d is his father's favorite. The names of the remaining four sons are Saâdut Yar Khan, Abdoolla Khan, Gool Mohummud Khan and Mobarik Khan. Neither the sons nor the relations of the Nuwab can visit any place without his permission.

The Nuwab's troops consist of 600 horse and upwards of 3,000 infantry, the latter divided into battalions, one of which is commanded by an European gentleman named McPherson, who formerly belonged to the Nizam's Army. The Khas Sowars receive from 7 to 50 Rupees a month and are found in rations and horses. Those who have their own horses draw from 10 to 15 Rupees a month. The infantry is paid from 3 Rupees 12 Annas to 6 Rupees per mensem of the Ahmudpore coin, equivalent to 11 Annas of the Company's Rupee. All payments to his troops, household and Officers of State, are made by the Nuwab partly in grain and partly in cash.

It would appear that our first friendly intercourse with the Ruler of Bahawulpore, who is styled the Chief of Daoodpootra (a place some miles below Bahawulpore,) dates from the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone's Mission to Cabul in 1808-9. Since then, this Ruler has on every occasion evinced the

utmost cordiality towards, and a marked deference to the wishes, of the British Government.

In 1833, Lieutenant Colonel Sir Claude Wade, then Political Agent at Loodianah, was deputed to Bahawulpore for the purpose of concerting measures for the opening of the trade and navigation of the Rivers Indus and Sutlege. The result was the conclusion of the "Indus Toll Treaty" with this State, dated the 22d February, 1833, by which after the usual pledges of friendship and alliance, the British Government engaged not to interfere with the possessions of the Nuwab, who, both in the internal administration of his Government, and the exercise of sovereign rights over his subjects, was declared independent. The unmolested transit of merchandize by the Indus and Sutlege and through the Bahawulpore Territory was guaranteed by the Nuwab, and an equitable scale of Tariff to be levied at "Mithinkot," on the Indus, and at "Hurreekee" on the Sutlege, was agreed upon, and merchants frequenting that route were to have every protection.

Vide Appendix No. 35.

The Nuwab has recently lowered the duties levied upon the river and upon the transit of foreign goods through his territories, and has commenced sinking wells and establishing Suraees along the route towards Sirsa, which will prove great conveniences to travellers in the halting places in the desert. It is understood that the Nuwab contemplates still further reductions of the taxes on trade, but much cannot be expected from him in this respect, as he is entirely dependent for specie on his receipts from customs. The Nuwab collects his land revenue in kind, his

share varies from 1-4th to 1-6th of the produce, which arrangement has this advantage that arrears or heavy balances are avoided.

Our treaty of friendship, alliance and unity of interests was renewed with the Nuwab, his heirs and successors under date the 5th of October, 1838, on the occasion of the Cabul Expedition. The British Government by this second treaty engaged to protect the principality and territory of Bahawulpore, and the Nuwab, his heirs and successors bound themselves to act in subordinate co-operation to our Government; to acknowledge British Supremacy, and to have no connexion with any other Chiefs or States, and not to enter into any negotiations with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. The Nuwab, his heirs and successors, on the one hand, were recognised as absolute Rulers of their country, and British jurisdiction was not to be introduced into the principality of Bahawulpore; while on the other, the Ruler of Bahawulpore engaged for himself, his heirs and successors, not to commit aggressions on any one; to submit all differences and disputes for the arbitration and award of our Government, and at its requisition to furnish troops according to his means. Vide Appendix No. 35.

The Nuwab during our Military operations beyond the Indus in 1839, afforded every facility and aid in the passage of troops and in the procuring of supplies within his territory; and as already remarked, he has invariably evinced much good will and cordiality towards the British Government, which marked its sense of the friendly feeling, by the grant to the Nuwab of certain lands between Subzulkote (the

Eastern boundary of Scinde) and Roree, and arrangements are in progress to grant him more lands in the same direction to enable him still further to extend his territory towards Roree.

In carrying out the provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1843, it became desirable to extend, if possible, our line of Customs Chokeys to the left bank of the River Sutlege, but as the territory from the Aboohur Frontier to the Sutlege, belonged to the Bahawulpore State, Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton was sent in January, 1844, on a special mission to Bahawulpore, with the view of obtaining the cession of this intermediate territory. The object of the mission was readily met by the Nuwab, who made over to the British Government in February following, in free gift, the desired strip of land.

The ceded land denominated Pergunnah "Wuttoo," has been annexed to the District of Sirsa, and the British boundary now commences from the bank of the River Ghara, and passing between the villages of Gunjbuksh Chishtee on the British side, and Ghousa Salunka on that of Bahawulpore, to a point two miles east of the village of Jeejul, terminates at the northern boundary of the Aboohur District. Our Customs Preventive Line has been completed to the Sutlege, and the establishment of a Ferry across that River within the British boundary, which is contemplated, will, it is expected, lead the Mooltan trade direct from Pâk Puttun to Sirsa.